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LETTER REJECTS FALKLANDERS' SELF-DETERMINATION

PY021430 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 29 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Argentina has flatly rejected the kelpers' right to self-determination in a document addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The document is signed by Carlos Muniz, our permanent ambassador to the United Nations, where it was revealed yesterday.

The document refers extensively to the Malvinas problem and has been translated into all the official UN languages, according to Radio Rivadavia.

Basically it states that "the General Assembly has expressly acknowledged that a dispute exists over the sovereignty of the territory and that there are only two parties involved in this dispute: the Governments of Argentina and of the United Kingdom." It then goes on the state that the assembly has also established that the solution to that dispute is the only way to put an end to the colonial situation of the Malvinas Islands and it has flatly rejected the right to self-determination of the residents of the islands. In another paragraph the letter cites Resolutions No 31-49, which contains the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement which, since 1975, has firmly supported the just demand of the Argentine Republic that the territory of the Malvinas Islands be returned to Argentina, thus putting an end to the illegal situation involved. The movement has also stated that the Malvinas Islands are a special and particular case "in which the principle of the right of self-determination of colonial peoples is not applicable."

The letter contains four annexes: The first refers to the history of the Malvinas, the second contains the decisions of the General Assembly on the Malvinas Islands, the third contains the statements of the Nonaligned Movement countries and the fourth annex contains some Latin American decisions on the Malvinas Islands question.

HONDURAN ENVOY EXPLAINS REASONS FOR VISIT

PY030057 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Interview with Engineer Roberto Martinez Ordonez, Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, in Buenos Aires -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] [Reporter] This is an interview with Engineer Roberto Martinez Ordonez, Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, who is currently visiting our country. Mr Ambassador, what are the specific reasons for your visit?

[Martinez Ordonez] The main reason for my visit is to explain to Argentine Government authorities and, if possible, to the Argentine people through the media, the Honduran position regarding the events that are taking place in Central America. I would like to add that I would like to inform the Argentine public on two subjects, which are very clear and straightforward. The first one is that Honduras will never stage aggression in Central America. The second one is that our country, based on a government freely elected by the people, believes that it is possible to create an atmosphere of social transformation within a constitutional order, without having to resort to violent means. We believe, moreover, that the problems between the states, as those that might arise between the Honduran and the Nicaraguan positions, can all be resolved through civilized negotiations. Honduras has confidence in these methods and it will not resort to any other, unless forced to do so by an attack, something that I hope and pray to God will never happen.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO OAS

PY021225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2134 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The national executive branch has designated Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari as chairman of the Argentine delegation which will participate in the 12th regular session of the OAS General Assembly in Washington.

The decision was made through decree No 1,061. The decree also states that the delegation will be made up of Ambassador Gustavo E. Figueroa, Embassy Secretary First Class Juan Carlos Krekler, and the foreign minister's adviser, Oscar Alberto Fernandez Suarez.

VISITING CSSR DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENT

PY021113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0345 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM) -- A basic agreement between Argentina and the CSSR was signed today. According to the terms of the agreement, Argentine private enterprises will supply the CSSR with 150,000 tons of soybean pellets, 200,000 tons of corn and 5,000 tons of rozen fish for a period of 3 years.

This agreement concludes the negotiations carried out in Argentina by a CSSR trade delegation which has been in this capital since 23 October. The agreement was signed by the National Grain Board on behalf of the Republic of Argentina and by the enterprise Koospol on behalf of the CSSR.

At the same time negotiations for the purchase of 1,000 tons of meat for further processing are quite advanced. This deal will be on a trial basis. Shipment will take place at the end of this year.

It was also agreed to continue negotiations for the sale of 30,000 tons of frozen meat per year for a period of 3 years starting in 1983.

The aforementioned negotiations are carried out within the framework of commitments assumed during the 6th meeting of the Argentina-CSSR joint commission held in Prague in September.

The visiting delegation contacted various Argentine economic sectors and made progress in projedts for industrial cooperation, some of which envision placing products on third markets.

The trade mission visited Cordoba Province. On this occasion they carried out further negotiations regarding the sale of Argentine soybean pellets and corn and the supply of various machinery by Czechoslovak companies.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES DOWN LINEA, QUORUM MAGAZINES

PY022358 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2316 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (DYN) -- It was offcially announced that the executive branch this evening decided to prohibit the issuing, printing, distribution, sale and circulation of the magazines LINEA and QUORUM for an undetermined perod of time as well as all other magazines which may try to substitute them. The executive branch has also ordered the federal police to seize all issues of the two magazines.

MASSERA TO SERVE 20-DAY ARREST SENTENCE

PY022245 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2212 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (DYN) -- Adm (ret) Emilio Massera, former commander in chief of the navy, has been sentenced to 20 days arrest which he will probably serve at the navy garrison in Azul. This information was disclosed by spokesmen of the Party for Social Democracy which is headed by Massera.

The arrest and sentence allegedly resulted from statements made by Massera during a roundtable meeting organized last week by the magazine EXQUIU. During this meeting he stated that Licio Gelli, chief of the "P-2" lodge had granted services "of great value to national security" and that he helped Argentina "in its struggle against subversion and to improve its image abroad."

PRESIDENT BIGNONE COMMENTS ON MISSING PEOPLE

PY022204 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1553 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone has said that efforts are being made to find the "best solution" to the problem of missing people. He also refused to comment on the remarks made by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in Rome yesterday regarding an alleged list of about 300 missing people of Italian origin in Argentina. Bignone was approached by reporters outside the Stella Maris Chapel where he attended a ceremony honoring those who died for the fatherland. This is his exchange with reporters:

[Question] "The Italian foreign minister made a comment on a list of people of Italian origin who reportedly disappeared. What is the opinion of the government? What is it going to do about it?

[Answer] "I do not want to judge the opinions made by statesmen, presidents and officials of other countries. I am concerned about the problems we have, the problems we are dealing with; this matter is by no means new; we Argentines know it, it is not a new subject; this is the result of very difficult years, difficult years we have experienced and which we all know; we all want to find the best solution. There are people who are constantly making efforts to bring (?them) back in order to keep the Argentine people divided. We on the contrary are making efforts to try and find the best solution to this problem, a problem which does grieve us and which has not made us indifferent.

[Question] "Is there a deadline for the government to find a solution to this problem?

[Answer] "No, no. No deadline or date.

[Question] "What are your expectations about the UN debates on the Malvinas?

[Answer] "Quite optimistic."

He was then asked about the possible cancellation or postponement of the visit of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and on putting conditions on his visit. Bignone said: "I would like to refer to what I said regarding the statements made in Italy. In this regard we do not have any official communication or information. The visit of the Venezuelan president was not official information or a confirmation. That trip was a project for this time of the year. The appraisal made in Venezuela came about in Venezuela. We are continuing our process for democratization as scheduled."

[Question] "Where does the campaign to create instability come from?

[Answer] "I wish I knew.

[Question] "What guidelines have you given to Interior Minister Llamil Reston for the democratization process and what are those guidelines?

[Answer] "What we did with the interior minister yesterday was an evaluation of the current situation after the steps we have already taken. We summed up all the ideas on this matter and on that basis set up the steps to take. Obviously, at the current stage, political action is basically in the hands of the political parties because the process now underway is the process of party reorganization, therefore the government action on this matter is to provide the greatest cooperation, the greatest help for solving the problems of setting up their headquarters, for designating inspectors and solving all the problems which fall under the responsibility of the government. In reality the most important stage we are experiencing is the stage of party reorganization.

[Question] "Are you going to get opinions from political and union leaders?

[Answer] "Yes, yes."

CNEA CHAIRMAN DENIES PLANS FOR ATOMIC BOMB

PY012356 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1827 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (DYN) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], denied again today that Argentina is about to manufacture a nuclear bomb. Castro Madero also ratified the agreement "with the Latin American brothers of keeping the continent free of atomic weapons."

Castro Madero made statements to a local radio station shortly before opening the Second International Conference on Transfer of Nuclear Technology this morning. During the opening ceremony, the CNEA chairman stressed the need for a more just access to nuclear technology by all countries.

Castro Madero, who was interviewed during the program "Magdalena y las Noticias," which is aired by Radio Continental, dismissed the possibility of "any plan for a buildup" for belligerent purposes in the field of atomic energy. He noted that "on the contrary, Argentina committed itself to the world to use atomic energy only to attain national development, that is, to improve the people's standard of living."

Castro Madero added that "the agreement with the Latin American brothers of keeping the continent free of atomic weapons" has also been ratified.

Castro Madero stated that Latin America "has that privilege (of being free of nuclear weapons) and we know that any Latin American country that begins an atomic energy buildup for belligerent purposes will be immediately imitated by the rest of the countries. I believe that this would aggravate the problems of underdevelopment that the continent is experiencing."

As for the reports that were disseminated in the past few days to the effect that Argentina is about to manufacture a nuclear bomb, Castro Madero stated that "that news is totally unfounded."

He also made reference to other parts of those reports, which indicated that the reason for manufacturing atomic weapons was "the government's political and economic failure," as well as the recent military defeat in the Malvinas.

The CNEA chairman also indicated that nuclear trade with Canada, Switzerland and Germany has not deteriorated. He stated, however, that nuclear trade with "the United States is almost nil, and there are always small problems with the equipment that Argentina acquires there, which are not directly related to the nuclear field."

REACTOR INAUGURATED, NUCLEAR PLAN PROBLEMS NOTED

PY272326 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERLAD in English 27 Oct 82 p 9

[Report by G.H.: "Miniature Reactor Inaugurated by CNEA"]

[Excerpt] Even though the economy has lost its appetite for electricity and the government is floundering in foreign debt, Argentina's nuclear programme bulled one more step forward yesterday by inaugurating an experimental atomic reactor in Bariloche.

Justice Minister Jaime Lucas Lennon joined National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) President Carlos Castro Madero to inaugurate the miniature reactor, which cost seven million dollars to build and generates a half megawatt of electricity. The reactor's small size allows the approximately 100 nuclear researchers at Bariloche's atomic centre to train prospective engineers and physicists, as well as to conduct their own experiments.

It will "help mould capable professionals to generate (Argentina's) own technology," Castro Madero said in a short speech before yesterday's ribbon cutting. A CNEA statement released after the inauguration said "the reactor can be considered a prototype for nuclear reactors which (Argentina) is prepared to offer to other nations...."

Inauguration of the Bariloche reactor will be followed early next year by the opening of Argentina's second nuclear power station, the Embalse station in Rio Tercero, Cordoba, according the Alejandro Placer, CNEA's planning director. The two reactors are seen as further evidence of Argentina's intention to be self-sufficient in atomic technology and to become the supplier for nascent nuclear programmes in Latin American countries.

Argentina has already set up a pilot reactor for Peru. Last week Castro Madero reportedly received indications that Colombia would be interested in an experimental reactor and an Uruguayan delegation comes to Buenos Aires today to discuss the acquisition of a similar plant from Argentina.

On the home front, Argentina's next nuclear planned power station after completion of the Embalce plant is the Atucha II station. The fuel for these facilities is to be supplied locally by a nuclear fuels plant near Ezeiza, which made its first shipments to Atucha I in September.

A heavy water plant and pilot reprocessing plant are also under construction as part of an attempt to master the nuclear fuels cycle.

LA NACION INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO

PY021814 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 1, 2

[Undated "exclusive" interview granted by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo to LA NACION special correspondent Fernando d'Amen in La Paz]

[Text] Question: What will Bolivia's foreign policy be, especially toward Argentina, the United States, the USSR, the Arab nations and the EEC?

Answer: Bolivia's international policy is based on absolute respect for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. On these grounds, we plan to maintain relations with all the nations of the world. We plan to uphold an attitude of independence and nonalignment toward the great powers. We will give special emphasis to our political and economic relations with the other Third World nations.

As for Argentina, with which we have deep-rooted historical and fraternal bonds, we will try to broaden our relationship on the basis of mutual respect and nonintervention in each other's affairs.

Question: Is Latin American integration possible in view of the fact that there are Marxist regimes like the Cuban regime?

Answer: Latin American integration is a historical imperative because only full-fledged integration at all levels will make it possible to develop a project for economic and social development free from oppressive dependencies. We believe that the ideological borders theory has become obsolete as the Malvinas conflict has fully proven. True integration implies respect for the characteristics of other nations and for the right that each people has to elect the government it deems appropriate. On this basis, the Latin American nations must begin to build the great Latin American fatherland.

Question: What role will Bolivia play in the southern cone?

Answer: The recent victory of the Bolivian people has shown that people endowed with deep democratic convictions can recover their constitutional rights peacefully. This experience may have some influence on the projects of democratization which are already underway in most nations of the southern cone. Bolivia has no disagreements pending with any of its neighbors with the exception of our maritime claim, and we believe that this, too, can be resolved peacefully.

Question: Do you believe that military regimes after 1952 had a project of their own or were they mere tools for the implementation of projects outlined by domestic or international pressure groups?

Answer: The thing that was common to all military governments after 1964 was the lack of a political project capable of taking the place of the program which the 1952 revolution had set up. With the exception of the administrations of Ovando and Torres, who sought to return to the banners of 1952, and the democratic attitude of former President Luis Adolfo Siles, the other administrations turned their backs on the people and on the true interests of the fatherland.

Question: What is the political meaning of the antidrug struggle in Bolivia? Why is it that little is said about other types of illegal trafficking such as diamonds, gold and other strategic minerals being mined in the southern part of the country?

Answer: The special characteristics of Bolivia's drug traffic stem from the fact that those who had acquired a great deal of illegal economic power sought to turn it into political power by involving some members of the armed forces in their quest.

This is the basic motive behind the struggle against the drug traffickers, in addition to moral reasons and considerations related to international coexistence, which also arouse the concern of the state. The other kinds of illegal traffic that you mention are strictly matters for police and border patrol surveillance and can be successfully controlled within the system of proper supervision inherent to a democratic regime.

Question: What are the essential and inalienable conditions for Bolivia to develop and firm up a democratic process?

Answer: The main obstacle which democracy faces is economic. The firming up of a democratic process depends on the ability of our people and government -- with the solidarity of the international community -- to pull the nation out of the economic decay in which we have found it. This will no doubt demand great sacrifices, which must be duly shared by all, and not just by the most needy sectors of the population as has happened in the past.

VICE PRESIDENT TO EUROPE IN LATE NOVEMBER

PY020116 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian constitutional vice president, announced today that he will travel to Europe on an offcial mission the last week of November. While in Europe, Paz Zamora will visit the EEC nations in order to negotiate credit lines to reactivate the weak national economy.

Paz Zamora's trip to Europe will be carried out in line with the policy the Democratic and Popular Unity is currently implementing.

GOVERNMENT MAKES MINIMUM WAGE OFFER TO MINERS

PY011824 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1 Nov 82

[Text] Mine workers have received a specific offer from the government regarding the minimum wage, which is being analyzed by the various sectors in their work districts. This offer was extended after a meeting of the finance, planning and labor ministers with leaders of the miners federation headed by Juan Lechin and Victor Lopez. After the 3-hour meeting Saturday, the labor leaders said that the workers have received a specific offer from the executive branch for the first time but did no want to give their opinion on the offer.

Lechin said that he could not advance any information because negotiations were under way. He said the offer will be analyzed first by the rank and file. In turn, Lopez noted that the meeting with the government's representatives was cordial and positive and that the details of the offer will be made known first to the rank and file, with the hope that their opinion may be known by Tuesday.

The ministers also agree that the meeting was positive, explaining that there was a commitment not to reveal the content of the offer until the meeting with the labor leaders is resumed. The labor leaders promised to come back this week with an answer reflecting the opinion of the grassroots from all districts of the state-run mining enterprises.

PCB LEADER KOLLE CUETO INTERVIEWED BY AFP

PA290048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Jorge Kolle Cueto, Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) first secretary and PCB senator, said today in an exclusive interview with AFP that the democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) government "is not a communist government nor will it be one." Analysts have noted in this regard that, outside of the socialist bloc, only in Nicaragua, France, and Bolivia do communists have access to government positions.

The following is the interview that Kolle granted to AFP:

Question: The U.S. Embassy in La Paz has denied that the Reagan administration is exerting pressure on the Bolivian Government to expel communists from the Cabinet. What can you say in this regard?

Answer: A diplomatic representative will never officially admit that its government is interfering in the affairs of another country, but it is obvious that not only the Reagan administration, but all U.S. administrations have tried to stop communist parties and popular or revolutionary organizations from playing an active role in what U.S. governments consider their "back yard," as they refer to Latin America. However, it is difficult to exclude the PCB from the executive branch, not only because it is a legitimate member of the UDP, but because it is strongly identified with the working class, which is an important national sector.

Despite the fact that the UDP government is not a communist government and will not be one, there are two PCB members in its cabinet. This is because this government has a democratic, popular and sovereign program that is in keeping with participation by the PCB, which had no immediate major aspirations.

Question: The PCB maintains that Congress is not representative of the social sectors. Does this mean that the PCB will propose the holding of new congressional elections?

Answer: It is obvious that the Congress elected in 1980 is not truly representative of the social sectors. In the 1980 elections, the UDP obtained 507,000 votes, while those who are now in the opposition -- the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance (A-MNR) and the National Democratic Action (ADN) -- did not obtain that amount together.

However, the MNR and the ADN control two-thirds of the Senate and have an absolute majority of deputies, and this does not take into account the fact that the UDP's popular backing has grown enormously during the last 2 years because of its increasing weight in the struggle against Garcia Meza's regime. That is why we are thinking of holding a referendum and municipal elections to allow this new correlation of social forces to stand out more clearly. This way we would have a greater moral leverage on the parliament and would be able to get the majority in Congress to make the viable social reforms the executive branch wants.

Question: What will the PCB do if moral pressures are not sufficient?

Answer: We think that moral pressures are effective because the peaceful transfer from dictatorship to democracy was achieved thanks to them. In the same way, we think that moral pressures will in turn exert pressure on the peasant and labor rank and file of Victor Paz Estenssoro's MLN, which will in time line up with the UDP. Naturally, we do not aspire to reach any understanding with the rightist ADN.

Question: What will the communists do if the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) rejects the corrective economic measures that the UDP enacts?

Answer: The UDP government must be loyal to the working class, as it has been up to now. We hope it will continue to be so. Its concept of how to face the crisis cannot run counter to its platform. The crisis cannot be solved at the expense of the people, but rather through the joint efforts of the COB and the UDP.

If there is an identity of objectives there must be a coincidence in the methods of solving the crisis. We do not deny the possibility of disagreements between the two organizations, but we think that there are enough agreements even to reach a co-government of the UDP and COB, which has already been proposed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

This proposition, which has been denied individually in statements made by some of the COB's leaders, must be discussed at the level of the mass organizations. This particip will mean that the working class will be defending, through a unified program, the inte of other sectors that are not specifically working class sectors.

Question: What does the PCB think of the Christian Democratic Party's (PDC) participat in Hernan Siles Zuazo's government?

Answer: The PCB raised the issue of the PDC's presence during the time of the creation of the UDP. For this reason, we believe that the PDC will guarantee to the democratic, popular and sovereign government, perhaps not a substantial amount of social support, b indeed a degree of public backing that is important to the stability of the regime. In this connection, the church's position is always relevant, even if the communists are included in the regime.

ROC AMBASSADOR STRESSES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

PY281502 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The ROC Government allots $2 million per year for cooperation with Bolivia. ROC Ambassador to Bolivia Wu Tsu-yu reported yesterday that diplomatic relations betwee his and our country will continue to grow stronger. The diplomat made a protocol visit to Agriculture and Peasant Affairs Minister Zenon Barrientos yesterday, and after the meeting made the following remarks to newsmen:

[Begin Wu recording] This has been a protocol visit. Nonetheless, we have discussed many topics regarding cooperation. I have been in this country for a long time and hav often visited this ministry. I believe that our cooperation in agro-industry should be expanded. [end recording]

He then referred to the bonds of friendship uniting the Bolivian and ROC Governments an to the economic aid granted by his government to ours.

BRIEFS

MINES, METALLURGY EXPORTS -- The exports related to the mining and metallurgy sector brought in $31,792,790 in June 1982 compared with $39,280,083 in June 1981, indicating a 19.06-percent reduction. The Mines and Metallurgy Ministry has attributed this decli to the falling prices of the commodities on the international market. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p 3 PY]

IMPORT FIGURES -- The National Institute of Statistics has reported that imports for th first half of the year amount to $283,011,000, of which 48 percent were spent on capita goods and 32 percent on various inputs, raw materials and semimanufactured products. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Oct p 1 PY]

LA PAZ MAYOR -- Dr Benjamin Miguel Harb took the oath of office on 28 October as the new mayor of La Paz City. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

CARTAGENA ACCORD REPRESENTATIVE -- La Paz, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Former Foreign Minister Edga Camacho Omiste was today designated the new Bolivian representative to the board of th Cartagena Accord, replacing Edgar Millares. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 29 Oct 82 PY

INTERNATIONAL ANTIMONY MEETING -- The second international antimony meeting ended in La Paz on 28 October. The meeting recommended the creation of an international organization comprising antimony producers, consumers and traders with the task of regu the world antimony trade. It also recommended that producer companies reduce their production by 40 percent. [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 82 PY]

REAGAN TO BE ASKED FOR GOODWILL DECLARATION

PY021127 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Brazilian Government will try to obtain from President Ronald Reagan, during the visit he will make to Brazil on 30 November, a declaration of goodwill regarding treatment of imports of Brazilian products. As is known, these products have been encountering protectionist barriers imposed by the U.S. Government. This report was released in Brasilia by sources close to the Finance Ministry. A little earlier, this ministry released a list of products subject to surtaxes by initiatives of U.S. companies. A total of 18 Brazilian products are reported to have caused damage to U.S. industries and are now facing lengthy periods of investigation.

PAPER PUBLISHES RESULTS OF ELECTION OPINION POLL

PY312309 Rio De Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[Tom Murphy article "Special to the DAILY POST"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Close races in the key states of Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul, solid opposition strength in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and a PDS sweep in the northeast are the results of the latest series of Gallup polls released this week, two weeks before 54 million Brazilians vote in state and local elections.

The latest polls show pro-government PDS (Social Democratic Party) candidates leading solidly in races for governor, senator and other state and local offices in a total of 11 states of the northeast and the northern and western interior. In addition, the party enjoys narrow leads in at least three other states, including populous Pernambuco, Brazil's seventh largest state, located in the heart of the northeast.

The polls show opposition PMDB (Brazilian Democratic Movement) candidates leading solidly in four states, including populous Sao Paulo and Parana. The PMDB also enjoys narrow leads in two other states, Espirito Santo and Acre. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's third largest state by population, the opposition PDT (Democratic Labor Party) is leading solidly.

In two states the poll result was virtually too close to name a leader at this time. The states, Minas Gerais, number two in population after Sao Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's fifth largest state, are critical to the outcome of this year's gubernatorial and congressional elections.

Nationwide, the poll showed that 36 percent of the 11,000 voters interviewed identify themselves with the PDS and 35 percent with the PMDB. Three other opposition parties, the PT (Workers Party), the PTB (Brazilian Workers Party) and the PDT draw the support of only traces of the overall population ranging from 4 percent to 6 percent.

The PDT former Governor Leonel Brizola, however, has succeeded in concentrating its support in only two states, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul. Brizola currently enjoys and overwhelming lead in his race to become the first elected governor of Rio de Janeiro since 1965. This week's Gallup poll gives Grizola 36 percent of the state-wide vote, exactly double that of his nearest rival, PMDB candidate Miro Teixeira, with only 13 percent still undecided.

Elsewhere in the highly urbanized south and southeast, however, the PMDB is holding its own or better against both the PDS and the smaller opposition parties. The most impressive single result of this round of polling was the wide lead PMDB gubernatorial candidate Senator Franco Montoro has opened against his nearest rival, PDS candidate Reynaldo de Barros. The poll gave Montoro 42 percent of the vote, against only 25 percent for Barros. Eccentric PTB candidate, former Brazilian President Janio Quadros, trailed badly with only 9 percent, losing even to Workers Party nominee Luis Inacio da Silva, who polled 11 percent.

The PMDB also demonstrated surprising strength in Parana, the coffee and timber state south of Sao Paulo. In Brazil's fourth largest state PMDB candidate Jose Richa rolled up 48 percent of the preference against PDS nominee Saul Raiz, who polled only 35 percent. The opposition party was even leading in the race for Parana's Federal Senate seat. The party's nominee, Federal Deputy Alvaro Dias, garnered 44 percent of the preference, against 36 percent for veteran politician and two-time Governor Ney Braga.

Outside of the industrial south and southeast, however, the government party's strength seems unshakable. Solid victories in Bahia, where the party was forced to replace its gubernatorial candidate earlier this month, and even in Pernambuco, the most urban state of the Brazilian northeast, are promised by the latest polls. That strength should be enough to assure continued PDS control of the Chamber of Deputies after Nov. 15, even if the party ends up losing in hotly disputed races in Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul.

One key advantage the party enjoys is the so-called Vinculacao, or straight-party ballot, which forces voters to choose candidates of the same party for all offices. Since the PDS has succeeded in mounting complete tickets in virtually every town and city in the northeast and in the northern and western interior of the country, the party should enjoy at least a small margin of support over the less well organized parties before the balloting begins. Other advantages include a recent reapportionment amendment increasing Chamber of Deputies representation in states which traditionally vote for the government party and elimination of the so-called voto de legenda, by which voters could choose an entire slate of candidates by indicating a single party preference. Legenda votes in 1978 favored the opposition PMDB in virtually every state of Brazil.

However, the opposition parties still have a chance to gain control of what O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO political commentator Carlos Chagas recently called "the Brazilian heartland" made up of the high population states of the south and the southeast.

Opposition wins in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Parana seem absurd. However, PDS victories in Rio Grande do Sul and especially in Minas Gerais, Brazil's second largest state, could spoil opposition hopes of controlling the industrial and population heart of the country.

By each of the two key states the government party enjoys a lead so narrow as to be statistically meaningless. In Rio Grande do Sul, the latest Gallup sounding shows PDS candidate Jair Soares with 34 percent of the vote, against 33 percent for PMDB candidate Pedro Simon. Simon's biggest problem is the 13 percent preference won by PDT candidate Alceu Collares. PMDB strategists say Collares' vote is coming out of a "natural" opposition majority in the state.

In Minas Gerais, PMDB candidate Senator Tancredo Neves polled 36 percent of the preference against 38 percent for government party candidate Eliseu Resende. In the Senate race each party polled exactly the same percentage of the electorate, 29 percent.

POLICE TO CONTROL RETURN OF THOSE IN EXILE

PY021434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Police Investigations Department will control the return to the country of Chileans living in exile. This announcement was made by Gen Fernando Parades, director of the Police Investigations Department.

He said that his department has been forwarding the files of Chileans living in exile to the Interior Ministry. He also explained that the ministry will decide on who will be allowed to return to Chile. Regarding the mechanisms to be used, General Parades said that President Augusto Pinochet has already explained the mechanisms. He said that the chief of state has already ordered the creation of a special commission to study this matter. General Parades added that the Police Investigations Department has the legal responsibility to check every person who arrives in Chile.

General Parades also explained that extremists and terrorists will certainly not be allowed to return to the country for any reason because the government cannot allow these people to again unleash chaos and violence.

In conclusion, General Parades said that the Police Investigations Department will simply be fulfilling its legal responsibility of controlling the entry of people to Chile.

Socialist Party's Response

PA020456 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] In a document released in Mexico City, the committee sponsoring the 50th anniversary of the Chilean Socialist Party stated that the return of exiles to Chile is not a concession of the Augusto Pinochet regime, but the achievement of an unconditional right.

The communique points out that whenever the return effectively takes place, it will be the successful culmination of the Chileans' tireless struggle. It added that it cannot be the result of negotiations with and commitments to the military dictatorship. The document stated that alertness is required and that the public must be informed of the deceitful conditions in the Chilean military regime, which wants to benefit from the announcement of this possible change in policy.

The Pinochet dictatorship recently announced that an official commission will begin studies to assess the conditional return of the exiles.

CCEN ON NUCLEAR PLANS FOR PEACEFUL ENDS

PY022140 Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p 4

[Summary] The Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission [CCEN] is currently carrying out 80 projects, including research studies on the cycle of fuels and its implementation in the fields of medicine, agriculture and nutrition. The annual CCEN budget for carrying out these projects totals $12 million. This report was made by CCEN Director Juan Mir during a press conference held at La Reina nuclear plant to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the CCEN. The ceremony was also attended by CCEN Chairman Lt Gen 'ret' Herman Brady Roche.

On the occasion, the CCEN director stressed the fact that the two reactors that the country has, one at La Reina and the other at Lo Aguirre nuclear plants, are for research purposes, as compared to those in the highly industrialized nations, which are powerful nuclear reactors. For this reason, the nuclear energy works that are currently being carried out in fields such as nuclear medicine, mining (fuels exploitation), agriculture (fertilizers) and nutrition (preservation and irradiation) are for peaceful purposes.

Lt Gen 'ret' Herman Brady noted that "one of the most significant goals achieved by the commission in the past 17 years has been informing the people of the importance of developing nuclear energy in Chile." He added that the nuclear officials are very aware of the fact that the country has to keep itself up to date on the development of international nuclear energy technology.

ISRAELI AIR FORCE COMMANDER VISITS MATTHEI

PY021739 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Chilean Air Force Commander Maj Gen Fernando Matthei met for more than 1/2 hour with Israeli Air Force Commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri. The meeting took place at General Matthei's office at the Defense Ministry.

Also present at the meeting were Chilean Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Carlos Desgroux and Israeli Ambassador to Chile Yitzhaq Shefi. At the end of the meeting, they stated that it was just a protocol meeting during which the Israeli officer greeted General Matthei.

General 'Ivri arrived in Santiago yesterday at the invitation of the Chilean Air Force to return the visit made by General Matthei to Israel last year.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO PARIS

PY302245 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Central Bank President Carlos Caceres has concluded his informational visit to Paris along with (Francisco Ganses), director of international affairs of the Central Bank.

While in Paris, Caceres and (Ganses) met with French businessmen to inform them of the measures adopted recently by the Chilean Government to face the international economic crisis.

Caceres and (Ganses) visited the United States and Great Britain prior to their arrival in Paris. [Words indistinct] in the French capital they will return to Chile.

It was noted that the visit by Caceres and (Ganses) was of an informative nature and that lines of credit were neither negotiated nor renegotiated. Caceres stated that he met full understanding from the French bankers, who conveyed to him their decision to maintain the current lines of credit.

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBER -- Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes will replace Hernan Figueroa Anguita as a member of the Council of State. Anguita resigned for health reasons. [Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0215 GMT 21 Oct 82 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO QATAR -- Chilean Ambassador to Syria Miguel Jacob Helo has presented his credentials as concurrent ambassador to Qatar. [Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0215 GMT 21 Oct 82 PY]

INFLATION RATE -- Inflation went up 4.3 percent in September, thus bringing this year's accumulated increase to 10.2 percent and that for the last 12 months to 11.3 percent. [Santiago EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 30 Sep-6 Oct 82 p 1 PY]

INUDSTRIAL PRODUCTION DOWN -- Industrial production decreased 17.3 percent over this year's first 8 months compared with the same period last year. [Santiago EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 30 Sep-6 Oct 82 p 4 PY]

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS -- Through 31 August, actual foreign investments in Chile came up to $324 million. Applications, however, were filed to invest $372,447,000. [Santiago EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 30 Sep-6 Oct 82 p 4 PY]

NEW SUBMARINES -- The Chilean Navy will replace two of its three submarines with units built in the FRG. The new submarines are of the conventional type 0-209, have a displacement of 1,185 tons, a speed of 22 knots and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1620 GMT 10 Oct 82 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIAN FIRM -- Chiletabacos and the Amatil mutinational company of Australia have just signed an agreement to build a food processing plant in Santiago. It will entail the investment of $8 million and jobs for 250 people. [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 20 Oct 82 p 8 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- The balance of trade had a $61.5 million surplus in September, thus raising the cumulative surplus for the first 9 months to $74.3 million. The information was released by the Central Bank. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p B-1 PY]

MENINGITIS CASES -- The incidence of meningitis in Santiago has trebled this year, causing 16 deaths so far. A vaccination campaign is underway. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2252 GMT 27 Oct 82 PY]

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS -- The Chilean Government issued two decrees putting into force a technical and scientific cooperation agreement with EL Salvador and another with Panama. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 82 PY]

CODELCO BUYS OXYGEN PLANT -- Codelco [Copper Corporation] has signed an agreement for the purchase of a 66 million-franc French-made oxygen plant which will start operating in 1985. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 29 Oct 82 PY]

1981 VENEZUELAN OIL IMPORTS -- Chile was the third main buyer of Venezuelan oil during 1981. According to a Venezuelan report on Venezuelan oil exports during 1981, Chile acquired 10,634 barrels of oil daily during this period. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 82 PY]

BORDER COMMISSION TO BUENOS AIRES -- Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Chilean border commission yesterday traveled to Buenos Aires to arrange the agenda for the upcoming round of joint work with the Argentine commission. The Chilean delegation is chaired by Col 'ret' Alejandro Forch, and the Argentine commission is headed by Gen 'ret' Luis Maria Miro. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 26 Oct 82 PY]

IAEA VICE PRESIDENCY -- Lt Gen Herman Brady Roche was named yesterday, during the course of the 26th general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] that was he d in Vienna, Austria, as one of the vice presidents of the IAEA. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Sep 82 p C-3 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- Unemployment reached 23.9 percent in greater Santiago during the July-September 1982 period, according to the National Statistics Institute. There are currently 326,100 unemployed in the greater Santiago area, of which 20.3 percent have been either been let go or fired and 3.6 percent are looking for jobs for the first time. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p C-1 PY]

AMNESTY SUPPORT GROUP ISSUES 5-POINT DOCUMENT

PA010341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Florencia, Colombia, 30 Oct (AFP) -- A meeting here today closed with an urgent appeal to step up peace efforts in this region of southern Colombia.

The meeting was attended by members of the government, Congress and the church as well as by representatives of other sectors of the country including the 19 April Movement, M-19. The group approved a 5-point document which it considered an indispensable addition to the amnesty bill the government is going to pass. The document basically says:

1. We request the acceptance of the broad general amnesty without conditions. Furthermore, we demand that the state of siege really be lifted in Caqueta and in Colombia in general.

2. We request a truce between the feuding parties, army and guerrillas.

3. We demand the state's attention and effective support to regions affected by violence, such as Caqueta.

4. We request a regional dialogue to find solutions to the problems of Caqueta and of the country.

5. We request a national dialogue to establish the rules of the game of political parties for a real democratic opening.

Some of the notables attending the meeting were Liberal Party Senator German Bula Hoyos, who submitted the amnesty bill to Congress; Caqueta Governor Jose Miller Ortiz and Msgr Jose Luis Serna, bishop of Florencia.

It should be mentioned that this jungle zone, located 600 km from Bogota, is in a true state of war due to the actions that the guerrillas, especially the M-19, have carried out for years in that zone and the military's counteroffensive.

M-19 REAFFIRMS INTENTION OF ACCEPTING AMNESTY

PA012145 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pastor Vega Ramirez, of the Emisoras CARACOL network, and Manuel Hernandez, who were kidnapped last Friday, were released this morning. These two journalists fell into the hands of the 19 April Movement [M-19] and were forced to attend, as guests, an M-19 summit meeting held in an undisclosed location in Santander Department, where the participants discussed the objectives of the amnesty and reaffirmed their intentions of accepting it.

The participants also discussed the division that has appeared in the movement and called on rebels throughout the country to accept the pardon that is being studied by the National Congress at this moment.

The participants also said that in the next few weeks, once the amnesty is approved, they will operate throughout the country not as underground subversive elements but as a political party.

The guerrillas [words indistinct] documents to the journalists, the contents of which are still unknown.

Guerrilla Actions Continue

PA010031 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2334 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Popayan, Colombia, 30 Oct (EFE) -- In Popayan today a military patrol arrested five alleged guerrillas who in the past few hours had robbed the pay office of the Public Works Secretariat of Cauca. The robbers stole $120,000.

According to a member of the army in Popayan, those arrested are students at the Santiago de Cali and Cauca universities. They have been accused of belonging to the 19 April Movement, M-19, the group which carried out the action.

Yesterday in Popayan, other M-19 commandos simultaneously seized three radio stations of the Todelar, RCN and CARACOL network. They aired a message claiming responsibility for robbing the government institution. They also rejected the establishment of a Colombian Army garrison in the region because "it worsens the terms of peace that the government seeks and to which our President Belisario Betancur is committed."

ELN CONFIRMS DEATH OF GUERRILLA PRIEST

PA010018 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The guerrilla Army of National Liberation [ELN] today confirmed the death of Diego Uribe Escobar, a Franciscan priest who was one of the ELN's revolutionary leaders.

The ELN sent a communique to the news media reporting that the priest "had fallen defending our principles, just as Father Camilo Torres Restrepo and Father Domingo Lain, a Spaniard, fell."

The Franciscan community in Bogota confirmed that Father Uribe Escobar belonged to the order and that he died several days ago under circumstances which still have not been clarified.

Military sources have remained silent regarding the death of the guerrilla priest, which took place in the mountains of Colombia. The sources only disclosed that he has a brother, Fernando Uribe Escobar, who is also a priest and who is serving in Neiva, a city in southern Colombia.

BRIEFS

NEW DAILY -- Bogota, 19 Oct (AFP) -- EL TIEMPO reported here today that the liberal newspaper EL MUNDO will merge with another paper that will be established by writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez in Bogota. EL TIEMPO noted that the printing firm which puts out EL MUNDO signed a contract with Jose Vicente Katarain, director of Editorial Oveja Negra, to publish the new paper. According to EL TIEMPO, the newspaper will be published in tabloid size, will cover the entire country and will be written by journalists under 30 years old. Garcia Marquez was quoted as saying that this will be an independent newspaper. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 19 Oct 82 PA]

EXPORTS TO CARIBBEAN AREA -- Bogota -- Colombia's exports to the Caricom during the first 7 months of this year increased by 17.5 percent, totaling $22 million in shipments. According to the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, the larger increases were observed in the sales to Jamaica, Guyana, St Vincent, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. The latter absorbed the largest share of Colombian exports, totaling $17.6 million [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82 PA]

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT TO VISIT 8, 9 NOVEMBER

PA020153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella will visit Mexico on 8 and 9 November in response to an invitation from Jose Lopez Portillo, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced tonight. The Foreign Secretariat indicated that the Panamanian president will meet with Lopez Portillo and will hold talks with President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado. De la Madrid Hurtado will take office for a 6-year term on 1 December. According to the Foreign Secretariat, they will discuss topics of common interest to the two countries "within the friendly framework that characterizes relations between Panama and Mexico."

CANADA RECEPTIVE TO DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA030413 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Mexican Ambassador to Canada Agustin Barrios Gomez has told President Jose Lopez Portillo that Canada will grant facilities for the renegotiation of Mexico's debt with that country, which currently amounts to $5 billion.

The Mexican diplomat said that Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau's government has confidence in Mexico's economic recovery. Barrios Gomez also noted that Canada is interested in increasing its trade relations with Mexico and that, for this reason, Canadian Industry Minister Gerald Regan [title as heard] will visit Mexico City soon to begin talks with the Mexican authorities. Ambassador Barrios Gomez also reported that Mexico and Canada have agreed to continue with the same price, $4.74 per thousand cubic meters, for natural gas for export.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR SEEN

FL021835 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1418 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- No one has missed the threat of a U.S. military attack against Nicaragua through the Honduran Armed Forces which would mount an attack on their common border in early December.

One of EL DIA's editorials stated today that the aforementioned attack would start a regional war which would spread through direct use of U.S. troops. This last phase, experts predict, would begin in April or March of 1983, the paper stated.

The editorial stated that the general alert declared by the Pentagon for its forces in the area on Thursday, 2 October, the active presence of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officers on the invasion border, the intensive training of some 10,000 former Somozist guards stationed on the Honduran and Costa Rican borders with Nicaragua, and the statements made by former members of the U.S. repressive and security aparatus which even announce possible dates for the operation leave no room for error.

Yet, the editoral adds, the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) and FMLN proposal for talks with the Salvadoran regime in order to reestablish peace and social justice and thereby contribute to easing of tensions in Central America and in the hemisphere constitutes a decisive step for the future of the region and the world.

If peace in Central America is to be conceived of as an ideal, one must wager, as does the FDR-FMLN, that the distance separating the issues to be negotiated tend to favor a reasonable settlement, the paper stated.

FMLN-FDR LETTER TO PAREDES ON PEACE INITIATIVE

PA021627 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Nov 82 pp A-1, A-12

[Letter from the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLN of El Salvador to Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, dated 15 October]

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the FMLN of El Salvador have the honor of addressing you in order to inform you of the new initiative we have launched to achieve peace for our people and the Central American peoples.

Our struggle is constantly advancing despite the difficulties and obstacles confronting us. We realized several months ago that it was important to look for ways to achieve a political solution to the conflict, in order to reduce the social cost to the Salvadoran people and stave off the serious dangers posed to peace in the region by a prolongation of the conflict. These dangers are particularly heightened by the interventionist policy of the U.S. Government.

In recent weeks, His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador and the UN Commission on Human Rights have appealed to the parties in conflict to seek a political solution with good will.

Our struggle fronts have listened to these appeals and have made proposals to the Salvadoran president, the Constituent Assembly and the armed forces to initiate a dialogue promptly, without prior conditions, in order to find ways to achieve peace. The attachement to this letter contians our proposal, which we have the honor of making known to you.

With our best regards, [signed] Mario Aguinada Carranza, on behalf of the FMLN-FDR Political and Diplomatic Commission

[Attachment to letter follows]

A proposal for dialogue, by the FDR and the FMLN:

We begin from the fact that the vast majority of our people are struggling to construct a just society in which all individuals and the community would enjoy the right to a dignified life, the material wealth produced by the population and the benefits of universal culture and science.

We acknowledge the historical struggle that has been waged by the Salvadoran people with great effort, resorting to every legal and peaceful method available to achieve justice and exercise their inalienable right to control their destiny and to organize their society in the manner that best suits them in accordance with their right to self-determination. However, a privileged minority has always resorted to force to prevent the fulfillment of these hopes, with the inevitable consequence that the Salvadoran people have had to resort to military means of political struggle, in accordance with inalienable rights that are universally recognized as legitimate.

The Salvadoran people's determination to struggle allows us to assert that they will inevitably triumph, even though we realize that this victory will be achieved at a very high social cost imposed by that same privileged minority, and that this struggle, in addition to entailing a grievous toll in human lives, is wreaking much destruction on our nation's heritage, obviously making it much harder for the Salvadoran people to reconstruct their country.

It is evident that the political and military intervention of the U.S. Government is a fundamental cause of the prolongation of the Salvadoran conflict and prevents our people from freely determining their social and political destiny.

The present U.S. administration has increased its interference in the internal affairs of the Central American states and peoples, seriously infringing on their sovereignty and preventing the exercise of their right to self-determination. Thus, the conduct of the current U.S. Government seriously threatens the peace of the region and the world.

We consider it very important for the peoples of the area, particularly the Salvadorans, to have the opportunity to find their way toward lasting peace, democracy and social justice.

We have carefully studied the appeals of Central American and international political leaders, as well as religious and international organizations (the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and so forth) who, concerned over the great suffering of our people and aware of the threat to regional and world peace, have suggested formulas and means to establish peace and social justice.

Personalities who have recently made statements in this regard are, to name only a few, Pope John Paul II in his message to the Salvadoran episcopate and people on 6 August; the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins; and the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador, which on 15 July exhorted "all parties involved in the conflict to abandon intransigent postures and open a sincere, clear and loyal dialogue, encouraged by good faith and a spirit of real patriotism and placing the unity of the Salvadoran family before any other individual or group interests."

There is historical evidence of our willingness for dialogue or negotiations and, despite the systematic rejections, we maintain our position in favor of holding a direct dialogue because we know that large national sectors in the political, labor, religious, military and other fields favor such talks in a search for peace.

In that respect, and in order to obtain utmost effectiveness in the efforts to find means that may lead to a solution of the conflict through dialogue, it is necessary that such a dialogue be held between the parties directly involved in the conflict; however, we also believe in the need for participation by other national sectors active in political, religious, labor and academic activities, which could provide valuable contributions.

In view of the above, motivated by sincere patriotism, honoring our political responsibility and based on the desire for peace expressed by various sectors of our people and the other Central American peoples, we propose:

1. That the FDR and the FMLN, on the one hand, and the executive branch, the Constituent Assembly, and the Salvadoran Armed Forces, on the other hand should promptly begin a direct dialogue, without prior conditions, aimed at finding paths that will lead to the establishment of peace and social justice in El Salvador and which will help to ease tension in the Central American region.

2. That the two parties should designate representatives with full powers for this purpose.

3. That a good offices group should be formed to organize and facilitate the dialogue, and to serve as a liaison between the two parties so that they can jointly reach an agreement on matters regarding the procedures to begin and develop the dialogue. Among these sectors we can mention the following: political parties; labor, peasant and workers organizations; private business associations; religious sectors; universities and vocational schools; and other organized sectors interested in contributing their valuable assistance to help resolve the conflict.

On this subject we would like to recall that the head of the Salvadoran Catholic Church said on Sunday that this was basically a conflict that the principal parties had to solve, but that it affects all of El Salvador's social sectors.

5. That as proof of mutual good will and seriousness, and to help achieve positive results, the dialogue should be held in the presence of completely trustworthy witnesses, either Salvadorans or foreigners, as agreed upon by the two parties.

The FDR and FMLN wish to announce that in order to facilitate this dialogue and show our sincerity we have designated our plenipotentiary delegates, whose names we shall reveal in due time.

El Salvador, 5 October 1982

For the FDR, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Eduardo Calles, Ruben Zamora

For the FMLN, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Jaoquin Villalobos, Shafik Jorge Handal, Ferman Cienfuegos, Roberto Roca.

COSTA RICAN COMMUNISTS, PDP DISCUSS AREA PROBLEMS

PA030318 Havana International Service in Sapnish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] of Costa Rica and the People's Party [PDP] of Panama have come out in favor of a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean.

This position was stated during a visit by a Costa Rican communist delegation, headed by Eduardo Mora, to the PDP headquarters in Panama. The two political organizations stressed that respect for the people's right to self-determination must be the keystone of efforts to solve the problems plaguing the area's peoples.

The communique highlights the FMLN's struggle in El Salvador and it demands recognition of the rights that the FMLN has achieved in its active struggle to defend freedom. The document notes that the economic crisis in Central America, particularly in Costa Rica and Panama, is a consequence of capitalist policies.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO PRESS BEFORE U.S. VISIT

PA030313 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge left for Washington this afternoon. During the ceremony in which the presidency was turned over to Vice President Alberto Fait for 8 days, President Monge spoke to the press. Here are excerpts of his statement:

"I want to thank Mr [name indistinct], dean of the diplomatic corps in our country, for accompanying us in this farewell and transfer of power ceremony. I also want to thank the ministers and other government officials who attended this ceremony. I don't know what it was like in other times in Costa Rica's history, but I am leaving without worry because I have the most absolute and total confidence in the two vice presidents. I have a lot of confidence in the devotion and spirit of all who are remaining to lead the government here. I hope that nothing irregular will occur during my absence, apart from the irregularities against which we are already struggling. I am also leaving very pleased with what I have interpreted as a great honor for Costa Rica: both President Reagan's invitation and the selection of myself as a speaker in the forum in Washington on democracy and free elections in the world. I think is a very significant honor for our people and country, because the speakers at the forum on democracy and free elections will be the Italian prime minister, the prime minister of Nigeria or some other African country, President Reagan and myself. It is a very important forum for the struggle being waged in the world on behalf of democracy. I accept this invitation as an act of homage to the Costa Rican people for the devotion and courage they have shown in defending the principles of democracy and free elections throughout their history."

President Monge also referred to the meetings he will have with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, the proposals he will make on behalf of the Costa Rican Government and the efforts he will undertake at the inter-American level.

"I will hold private meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz and with President Reagan. I will make some proposals. In some cases, I will be reiterating old proposals, while in others I will be making new proposals. You will excuse me, journalists, but I don't think I can specify them until I have explained them to Shultz and President Reagan."

On the subject of President Monge's speech at the Friday luncheon that President Reagan will hold for the participants in the conference on the development of democracy, the Costa Rican president said:

"I have prepared a speech that I have already sent to Washington for translation. In it, I will concentrate on the crossroads at which democracy in Central America and Latin America finds itself and on the reasons for my international position on searching for areas of agreement and solidarity among the democratic nations at this time."

President Monge also referred to the cold relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, saying:

"Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez has been both specific and clear. Without breaking the rules of diplomacy with which one must handle these affairs, he has energetically defended Costa Rica's rights of free navigation on the San Juan River and all of our demands for respect for our nation and our democratic system."

VOLIO VISIT TO NICARAGUA 'NOT DEFINED'

PA021258 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Due to the efforts of Pedro Ojeda Paullada, president of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party, the Nicaraguan Government has hinted at the possibility of a dialogue to discuss the purposes of the Forum for Peace and Democracy. Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who met with Ojeda Paullada last week, has said that the Mexican political leader told him this over the telephone. He added that as a result of Ojeda Paullada's efforts the idea of a meeting of Nicaraguan and Costa Rican foreign ministers may be revived.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez will not travel to Nicaragua if previous conditions are put on the talks and if the Forum for Peace and Democracy is not included in the agenda. In view of the resistance of the Sandinist government to discuss the Forum for Peace and Democracy, the Costa Rican foreign minister will not visit Nicaragua. The various trips he has scheduled are to explain details regarding the forum and to explain the goals and purposes of the organization. The goal of the organization is the pacification of Central America.

Since the foreign minister's visit to Nicaragua has not been defined, Foreign Minister Volio plans to be in Guatemala on 8 November. He will travel from Washington directly to Guatemala to meet with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola and with Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt. The purpose of his visit is to explain to them the goals and purposes of the Forum for Peace and Democracy and to invite Guatemala to join this joint effort to achieve peace in the region. Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez will be traveling a lot this month because of his many commitments, not only with the Forum for Peace and Democracy but as a representative of the Costa Rican Government. According to his work schedule, on 11 November the foreign minister will travel to Kingston, Jamaica, to attend a meeting of Caribbean foreign ministers; after this he will return to Washington to attend the American foreign ministers meeting that will begin on 15 November at the OAS.

MINISTRY 'NOT OBLIGED' TO OPEN MOSCOW EMBASSY

PA030229 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] A situation that has been described as irregular has taken place in the Legislative Assembly.

During the discussion of the 1983 national budget, communist Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto included in a motion an appropriation for the establishment of a Costa Rican embassy in Moscow. A Foreign Ministry official said this action violates autonomy in the area of foreign policy, because the budget appropriation was included without consulting the Foreign Ministry. Nevertheless, the official added that the Foreign Ministry is not obliged to use that budget appropriation and that Costa Rica will not appoint an ambassador in Moscow.

According to a Foreign Ministry investigation, the Soviet official who was accused by Mr Angel Nieto [not further identified] of provoking an incident a few days ago in Los Yoses neighborhood was earlier involved in a similar incident. Foreign Ministry officials indicated that the Soviet Embassy press attache insulted and threatened a Costa Rican lady. In accordance with diplomatic rules, the Foreign Ministry reported the incident to the Soviet Embassy so that appropriate action can be taken, particularly because the official has previously been involved in a similar incident.

BANDECO, COMMUNIST UNION SUSPEND NEGOTIATIONS

PA030001 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Labor Ministry this afternoon indefinitely suspended negotiations between the Banana Development Company, Bandeco, and the communist union leadership aimed at ending the strike that today entered its 44th day with no solution in sight.

The government made this decision upon a request from Bandeco, which was based on the fac that there were several acts of vandalism over the weekend at its Altantic plantations, rendering the climate unsuitable to continue the dialogue.

Bandeco reported at the Labor Ministry that over the weekend a group of strikers broke do doors at the homes of the Bandeco workers who had abandoned the strike. While workers (M Guijalba) and (Emilia Fernandez) were not at home, the group entered and damaged furnitur with a knife and destroyed a television set. Bandeco also reported that at the (Prado), (Perdiz) and (Guajira) farms these individuals entered the homes of workers who are not o strike and destroyed their clothing with a knife.

These acts of vandalism were categorically denied by the communist union leadership.

The Labor Ministry will rejoin negotiations to try to end the strike as soon as the two parties request it, members of the Labor Ministry told Bandeco and the communist union leadership.

Government authorities are worried about a resumption of violence, as union leaders have said they will not allow rural guards to enter the (Imperio) farm's workers quarters.

This afternoon, the company asked labor leaders to cooperate in the defoliation and trimm work at the Imperio farm because it is worried about the advancement of black sigotoka.

Security Minister Comments

PA030235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has said the Civil Guard will neith be used by the banana company nor insulted by union members. The minister said this on addressing the policemen who are on the Bandeco [Banana Development Company] plantations in Siquirres.

The banana workers' strike is in its 45th day and has caused 70 million colones in losses The worst thing is that there is no solution in sight, Minister Solano said.

The minister told the Civil Guard members that they must never lose their temper and that t must be patient, because this banana strike is not worth the blood of any Costa Rican. H added: We are with you in both good and bad times. We give you full support in all of y activities. He concluded by saying that the strikebreakers will not be given any specia protection; they will only be given the guarantee of safely leaving the plantations, because they have further complicated the situation.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PA020255 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE in English 1-7 Nov pp 1, 2

[Article by associate editor Bruce Yeager]

[Excerpts] Former Salvadoran junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte believes that because of an unstable rightwing coalition, the present government of El Salvador will be unable to sustain power for more than 1 year.

In an interview last week at his office in the Christian Democratic Party headquarters, Duarte referred to the current administration as "extremely rightwing" and linked Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance Party, Arena, with pre-election violence.

Duarte, who was replaced after the March elections, said the rightwing coalition party, which won a majority of votes, deliberately created a situation of terror prior to the elections.

"Before the election, there were 6 or 10 bombs every night," Duarte said. "Immediately after the elections, when Mr d'Aubuisson entered the government, no more bombs. This doesn't need an explanation."

The purpose of creating this situation of terror, he said, was to give the impression theat only a strong rightwing government could survive. He called it the "Hilter and Mussolini" position.

Duarte believes that since the elections, violence in El Salvador has not diminished, but remains constant. In particular, he cited the post-elections deaths of 12 Christian Democratic Party members.

"These murders obviously show the extreme right trying to take the reins and to destroy the Christian Democrats," he said.

Duarte, who adamantly supports the various reforms adopted while he was a junta member, now feels that the reforms, and in particular the land reforms, will be suppressed.

"The reforms are now in the hands of Arena," Duarte said, "and they don't want reforms. They cannot make the reforms go back, but they can drag their feet in regard to their implementation."

Recently in El Salvador, there has been increased talk of possible peace negotiations between the government and the guerrilla forces. Although in favor of dialogue, Duarte remains pessimistic towards the possible results.

The solution for peace, Duarte said, is to assure the reforms, assure democracy and to change the scheme of the economic and social structure.

Duarte said that currently he sees no chance of negotiations actually taking place in El Salvador. He believes there are too many internal problems in the army, the Constituent Assembly and the economy, for the government to seriously consider dialogue.

Mr Duarte also expressed great concern over the recent arrest of five leftist politicians in San Salvador. He said the police were within their rights to arrest the men, because they were involved in subversive activity. However, he said, he is opposed to the taking of prisoners without releasing information.

Although Duarte does not believe national violence is decreasing, he is certain the United Stated will never suspend military aid to El Salvador. According to current U.S. policy, President Ronald Reagan must certify to Congress every 6 months that the Salvadoran Government is making a concerted effort to protect human rights.

"I don't think any government of the United States will cut off aid to El Salvador," he said. "If aid was cut off, this country might fall to the communists, and then the United States would have an even bigger problem."

He is, however, critical of U.S. policy, which he refers to as "an animal with two heads."

"There are two policies in the United States: the executive branch and the congressional branch. When you have two policies, you do not have unity," he said.

Mr Duarte believes the Democratic and Republican Parties should sit down together and establish a basis for foreign policy. This, he said, would provide the United States with a concurring position regarding all world matters, including El Salvador.

On the issue of presidential elections, Duarte said he does not expect the present government to last until 1984, the proposed date of elections.

"The farther away the elections, the weaker the government will become," he said.

HAVANA RADIO NOTES PDC SPOKESMAN'S REMARKS

PA021904 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Salvadoran ultrarightwing and president of the Constituent Assembly, has flatly rejected the peace proposal made by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] aimed at finding a solution to the conflict in that country.

In view of the serious threat to peace in Central America posed by U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of area countries, the two organizations issued a joint declaration in Mexico City announcing a 5-point proposal as a basis on which to begin a dialogue in which broad national sectors would also participate.

Guillermo Antonio Guevara, a spokesman of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which is also represented in the Constituent Assembly, said that D'Aubuisson's opinion does not necessarily reflect the feeling of the Salvadoran legislative body and that personally he was in favor of the negotiations.

Although the Salvadoran regime and the armed forces have not yet expressed their opinion, a government spokesman said the government maintains its demand that the guerrillas lay down their arms as a prior condition before any attempt is made to initiate a dialogue.

GOVERNMENT FORCES CONDUCT CLEANUP OPERATION

PA030423 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The commander of the 5th Brigade said the cleanup and eviction operation that the brigade has been carrying out since Wednesday ended on Saturday. The brigade was supported by special battalions of the cavalry corps and the air force.

In the Los Ayalita area of San Sebastian, where a guerrilla camp was located, 12 extremists were killed; their companeros took their weapons with them. In El Chilillo, El Coyol and El Oregano, Santa Clara jurisdiction, where other camps were located, 18 extremists were killed. It was said that the extremists also lost men during the army's activities in the southern area of the department.

It was also reported that a delegation from the German [not further specified] parliament visited the city of San Vicente to discover whether the city was in fact occupied by the subversives, as has been reported by the international press. They saw that the reports are false.

'TERRORIST' ACTIONS CURTAIL RAIL SERVICE

PA022344 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Spokesmen for the Salvadoran National Railroads said today that rail traffic to the eastern part of the country will be suspended for 30 days because El Burro Bridge over El Burro Creek, which flows from Chichontepec Volcano, Tehuacan, San Vicente, was dynamited on Friday night by a group of terrorists.

At the Salvadoran National Railroads office we were told that while El Burro Bridge is being repaired there will only be rail traffic between Zacatecoluca and La Union, whenever circumstances permit. Service between San Salvador and San Vicente has been suspended and only emergency runs will be made.

It was also reported that the terrorists have thus far destroyed some 10 railway bridges. The country's railway system is divided into three districts: San Salvador-La Union; San Salvador-San Geronimo sector, border area; San Salvador-Acajutla. It was also said that train service to Santa Ana and Acajutla is normal and that engine 802, which was dynamited on Friday at 1830, has been removed from the area where it was destroyed.

It was stated that this makes a total of eight engines that have been destroyed by the terrorists groups, causing losses of some 8 million colones.

NEW CLANDESTINE RADIO HEARD IN CAPITAL

PA020114 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1818 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Another clandestine radio station, Reorientacion, was heard in the capital this morning. It broadcasts on frequencies adjacent to those of the other guerrilla stations that supposedly broadcast from somewhere in Morazan Department.

The new unauthorized station makes constant appeals to those who are involved in warlike actions, inviting them to a dialogue without weapons, in the words of the station's announcers.

The station does not identify itself, but states that its newscasts can be heard at 1200 and 1830 daily.

FMLN SAYS REGIME HAS FALSE REVOLUTIONARY STATION

PA022332 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] For 2 years now, Radio Venceremos has defeated the fascist misinformation disseminated by the regime, which has tried in every way to hide its crimes and to conceal the FMLN's political and military victories. It has tried to broadcast very loud music over our guerrilla frequency so that the people would be unable to hear us, but it has failed. It has failed even with the most modern technological methods supplied by the U.S. Embassy.

Every military victory by and proposal of the FMLN is immediately known throughout the world. We are viewed as a responsible and objective news source. Most of the news dispatches on El Salvador cite Radio Venceremos. This is a great defeat for the Salvadoran dictatorship.

Now that we are talking about dialogue and about searching for political solutions to this conflict, the regime has discontinued its desperate musical broadcasts over our signal. Instead, it has installed a radio station with announcers that our people have already identified. They know who they are and where they live. This fascist station is trying to deceive the people. It has used pseudorevolutionary language in an attempt to make the FMLN appear divided.

Obviously, Garcia is not only losing the war; with this maneuver, he has proven that he has even lost his imagination. No one can credit such a clumsy and mediocre maneuver. The best reply to this station, which fascism has placed over our frequency, is strong and indestructible revolutionary unity, expressed through coordinated and victorious actions throughout the country.

Garcia cannot forgive Radio Venceremos for being the main news source for the Salvadoran people. To finish off the fascist beast, Radio Venceremos is broadcasting every night at 2030 on FM for San Salvador. This demonstrates our military capability, our political control over large areas of the country and our technical ability to foil the desperate lies.

FRONT LEADER INTERVIEWED ON DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA020420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Interview with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, regarding FDR-FMLN, proposal for dialogue -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] In your view, who in El Salvador should respond to the proposal for dialogue?

[Answer] We believe that an (?institutional) reply must be given to our proposal which is important for the peace and life of the country. Therefore, personal or sectarian views should not take precedence over the people. The provisional president and the Cabinet should discuss our proposal and come to a decision on it. Similarly, the Constituent Assembly and all the members of the armed forces should discuss and decide on the proposal. The members of the armed forces are the ones fighting and dying on the battlefields. Therefore, they have the right to decide their own destiny and to contribute to a peaceful solution.

[Question] Is this proposal for a dialogue a proposal for negotiation?

[Answer] It is a proposal for dialogue and not for negotiation. It is a fair and honorable proposal. It seeks neither surrender nor humiliation. It shows our spirit of openness and historic responsibility.

We continue to insist on the search for other paths. The proposal for dialogue seeks precisely that: the opening of doors to clear the way for that path toward understanding to achieve peace. It is aimed at having broad sectors cooperate in this effort so that we can establish a government with a broad popular base that will guarantee and safeguard a lasting social peace based on the full respect of human rights, democratic pluralism and a system of social justice. It is evident that a solution to the crisis and the conflict in our country cannot be found without the participation of the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] FMLN. The attempt to exclude and destroy us only deepens the anguish. We represent a real and important force that is recognized nationally and internationally.

We have said we are not presenting a proposal for negotiations but for dialogue. To negotiate, one must first hold a dialogue. One must first reach agreement on mechanisms and formulas. [Words indistinct] development of a dialogue as a starting point. We cannot begin to do it (?alone). We must stress that there is no unity in the government. Moreover, political power is not concentrated in a single person or a single group or institution. That is why we presented our proposal to the executive branch, to the Constituent Assembly and the armed forces. [Passage indistinct] we are trying to take the first steps and not the last. We propose holding a dialogue and discussions openly before the people; we propose listening to their views and having the majority views and interests prevail.

[Question] We think it is important that you explain to our people why the proposal for dialogue also refers to political, union and religious sectors and to even the armed forces.

[Answer] The good offices group that we are proposing, together with all the involved parties, will study how all those sectors you have just mentioned can participate in the dialogue. I think this is essential. They are all affected by the conflict; they can and should cooperate in its solution.

[Question] The church and other sectors of the country recently said that the security forces' arrests of FDR and union leaders have been ordered by ultrarightist government sectors that want to eliminate any chance of dialogue. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I agree with that view. The extreme right only believes in the dialogue of death, persecution and terror. They believe in arresting anyone even suspected of being in opposition. Nevertheless, this does not exempt the government as a whole of responsibility. Neither does it exempt the Christian Democratic Party or other political parties that are part of the government, or the provisional president. They are all responsible for permitting and sponsoring the practice of state terrorism as confirmed by the OAS Human Rights Commission in its most recent report as well as by Amnesty International which received the Nobel Peace Prize 2 years ago. We are not going to fall into the trap of closing the door to dialogue because for years thousands of Salvadorans have been arrested, tortured, kidnapped and murdered. We will continue to denounce those crimes and demand the release of our FDR companeros and the union leaders. We will continue to struggle by all possible means for their release and so that the government will take responsibility for the arrest of the union leaders whom it denies it has arrested. All of them were arrested by security agents dressed as civilians. The government now admits that it is holding several of them, thus recognizing that the death squads and the security forces are the same -- they just change clothes. We must recall that the FDR leaders were kidnapped and for more than a week the government denied that it was responsible. Ambassador Hinton, who turned out to be more papist than the pope, denied that the government was responsible for the kidnappings. However, he later had to admit the arrests. The government now accuses our companeros of being subversives and terrorists because they carried out efforts and work on behalf of our proposal for dialogue, because they worked for peace.

[Question] What is the difference between your proposal for dialogue and the Reagan administration's proposal that calls for elections in 1984?

[Answer] Elections are not dialogue, they are something else. They are an instrument of popular participation to elect people to specific posts when the elections are held in conditions of freedom, respect of human rights and without the persecution and assassination of the opposition. If these conditions do not exist, such procedures cannot be properly called elections, regardless of how many people vote. The March elections did not serve to bring peace or to [words indistinct]. They did not even serve to have the new government take initiatives on behalf of dialogue and negotiation. They had just the opposite result. They were the pretext to ask for more U.S. aid and military intervention to continue and to intensify the war to exterminate the people. Reagan is really proposing 2 more years of war and slaughter. If the current situation continues, the 1984 elections will not help end the conflict.

In truth, our people are not willing to tolerate more mockery. They cannot wait until 1984. A person whose house is burning cannot accept being told that he has to wait 2 years for a new fire department chief before the fire will be extinguished. Our proposal for dialogue [words indistinct]. That path is not easy. That is why we must begin as soon as possible.

FMLN ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

PA020436 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Recently, in the town of Joateca, the FMLN released 14 prisoners of war, 4 counter-insurgency commandos and 10 paramilitarymen who were captured during the occupation of Joateca. Now the FMLN is releasing additional prisoners of war. Here is a report received from Cabanas Department, in the Cinquera region:

In compliance with the policy and orientation of the FMLN General Command regarding treatment of the regime's soldiers captured in combat, on Thursday, 28 October, at 2200 the FMLN released (?one) corporal and one soldier who had been captured by the FMLN forces in the revolutionary operation "Companeros Eva, Suco and Tono, Heroes of October, Always Until Victory." The operation had taken place against enemy posts in El Zapote, La Joya and Plan de las Mesas Hill, in the Cinquera jurisdiction, Cabanas Department.

These soldiers were taken to the road leading from the Pan-American Highway to Tenancingo, near [word indistinct] bridge, and released.

Commander (Ricardo Gutierrez) has sent this report from Cabanas.

In this way, the FMLN has released 16 prisoners of war in the past few hours.

To summarize: During the October military campaign the FMLN released -- and on many occasions delivered to the International Red Cross -- 104 prisoners of war. The life and human dignity of each of them were respected, thus showing [word indistinct] and soldier s of the national army are [words indistinct]. Our struggle is against [words indistinct] criminals who are extending the war and taking [word indistinct] suffering of thousands of Salvadoran soldiers.

BRIEFS

FMLN LISBON DELEGATION -- Lisbon, 27 Oct (EFE) -- An FMLN delegation arrived in Lisbon today to present the FMLN's stand on the current situation in El Salvador. The delegation, invited by a Portuguese group of solidarity with Latin America, includes Enrique Rubio, FMLN official for the Iberian Peninsula, and Mariana Raus, of the Salvadoran Women's Association. The Salvadoran visitors plan to meet with the most powerful political and labor forces in Lisbon, including the ruling democratic alliance. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 27 Oct 82 PA]

GUATEMALA

ARMY REPORTS DISCOVERY OF SIX GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA022348 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The army Press and Information Department reported on 31 October that five subversive camps have been discovered in the area of Coban, Alta Verapaz.

The discovery was made in the villages of (Chirrex), (Quince) and (Pitju), where security forces and unidentified elements engaged in a gunbattle that left 15 unidentified men dead.

The army information office also reported that infantry forces discovered a sixth guerrilla camp in the vicinity of the (Corot) River, near the village of Caxlampom, in the municipality of Puerto Barrios, Izabal. No clash took place here because the unidentified inhabitants of the area fled when they learned that the army was approaching.

According to the reports, the unidentified men abandoned weapons, explosives, olive drab uniforms and medicine at the camp in Caxlampom, Puerto Barrios, Izabal. The military authorities seized all of this material, which is evidence of the criminal activities in which the camp's occupants were engaged.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA INVITATION TO NICARAGUA DENIED

PA021246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Nov (ACAN-efe) -- The Honduran Government today disclaimed any knowledge of Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica having been invited to visit Nicaragua, as Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told newsmen last week.

A spokesman for the presidential house said that "Normally invitations must be routed through diplomatic channels before being announced publicly, but apparently these international rules are not observed in Nicaragua."

D'Escoto indicated that Monday, 1 November, would be an ideal date for Paz Barnica's visit, but he could visit whenever he deemed it convenient, as long as D'Escoto was in Nicaragua at the time.

Honduran Government spokesmen indicated that if a formal invitation is received for Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica it will be studied and answered through the proper diplomatic channels.

NAVY SAYS CURRENT EXERCISE NOT 'JOINT MANEUVER'

PA020432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1802 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Navy today rejected the term "joint maneuver" as applied to actions that one of its coast guard units is carrying out with a U.S. counterpart in the Caribbean Sea.

Capt Julio Raudales Soto, chief of public relations for the Honduran Naval Forces, explained to ACAN-EFE that "what the 'Salvia' and the 'Yojoa' will be doing for a week are not joint maneuvers, but the provision of technical advisory services by one unit to the other."

The coast guard units involved in the activities, the U.S. "Salvia" and its Honduran twin "Yojoa," are normally used to give logistical support to combat units on the high seas. The "Salvia" and the "Yojoa" are each crewed by 150 men who are specialists in various techniques of navigation, repair and the detection of shipwrecks with equipment for searching on the high seas.

Captain Raudales said, "The term joint maneuver implies the deployment of combat units of all types and the use of varied weaponry, and this is not the case."

"The U.S. Coast Guard," he added, "is providing technical advice to its Honduran counterpart to improve its activities in the installation and maintenance of buoys, beacons and other kinds of marine signals, the detection of ships that are damaged or on fire, and the search for and rescue of shipwreck victims."

The Honduran Navy is trying to improve its professional level and this requires, according to its high command, many training sessions with similar units from the United States, from which its vessels were purchased.

On the present activities of the "Salvia" and the "Yojoa," Raudales said "they are recommended by the United Nations to all of the world's nations, because merchant ships benefit from military techniques in peacetime."

POLICE REPORT ARREST OF FOUR MAR MEMBERS

PA030028 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] At a news conference, the police reported the arrest of three men and one woman accused of being members of the subversive cell MAR [Revolutionary Armed Movement] and of acting as accomplices to the three kidnappers who were killed during the police operation to rescue minor Ruth Maria Canahuati in the Bogran neighborhood of San Pedro Sula in October.

The police released only the names of the arrested individuals: (Jorge Alberto Solis Castro), who also used the name (Herman Arturo Molina Luz Mujan); (Luis Alfonso Perez Lopez), brother of Efrain Javier Perez Lopez, who was killed in the rescue operation; (Francisco Paz Fernandez), a worker with INFOC [National Institute for Professional Training], who was arrested in El Progreso, Yoro; and (Ana Margarita Martinez Garay), who used the pseudonym (Suyapa). When (Martinez Garay) was arrested by the Department of National Investigation and taken to one of its offices, she jumped from a fifth floor window to avoid having to testify. Miraculously, she did not die and is now receiving medical care.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE -- The president of the Honduran Central Bank has disclosed that in recent weeks the foreign exchange reserve has increased from $100 million to $130 million as a direct result of financial aid received under the Reagan plan. The reserve is expected to increase to more than $170 million before the end of the year, due mainly to the compensatory credit. [Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Nov 82 PA]

NICARAGUA

REPORT CITES 38 INCURSIONS FROM HONDURAS

PA020428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Mexico has released a report that indicates that Nicaragua has suffered 38 counterrevolutionary incursions from Honduras in the past 3 months. The document also states that in the same period, there were 36 attacks on Nicaraguan border posts, 75 violations of airspace and 5 of Nicaraguan waters.

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH CUBA RENEGOTIATED

PA292238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] (Diego Jovelo), Cuban vice minister of health, met yesterday with Rene d'Arce, his Nicaraguan counterpart, to renegotiate the tripartite agreement of Cuba and Nicaragua with the Pan-American Health Organization. The agreement provides for the training of human resources to try and resolve the problem of a lack of hospital personnel in our country.

As part of this agreement, 600 Cuban internationalists are currently providing assistance in the rural regions of the country. Also, it was learned that a large group of Nicaraguan students are undergoing medical training in Cuba.

FARAH MEETS LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP DEPARTMENT LEADERS

FL021607 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Levi Farah, Cuba's minister for constructions abroad, has met with the leaders of the Libyan Department of Friendship with Peoples. At the meeting, (Muhammad Abu Zeta) reaffirmed the close bonds of friendship that exist between Cuba and Libya and pointed out the progress of the Cuban revolution under the direction of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. (Abu Zeta) also praised the work being performed by dozens of Cuban internationalist workers in his country.

Levi Farah, the delegation he heads, Cuban Ambassador to Libya Jose Luis Avalo and other Cuban officials also attended a dinner hosted by the Department of Friendship with Peoples and the Libyan-Cuban Friendship Association.

HAVANA TO HOST NONALIGNED COMMITTEE MEETING

FL030043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] From 9 to 11 November Cuba will host the ninth meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Cooperation Committee for Radiobroadcasting Organizations at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

Orestes Gispert, chairman of the meeting's organizing committee, explained to reporters the topics of the meeting's agenda in a news conference this afternoon at the main offices of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

The Nonaligned Countries Cooperation Committee for Radiobroadcasting Organizations was created in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, in 1977, where it held its first conference. The second one was held in Sierra Leone, and the third one is scheduled for Havana next March, when our country will assume the presidency of the committee for a 3-year term.

The ninth meeting of the committee will open on 9 November at 0700 with a speech by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers.

REGIONAL TRADE UNION EDUCATION MEETING ENDS

FL022310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The consultation meeting of principals of Latin American and Caribbean trade union schools, which has been holding working sessions in our capital, concluded today.

In his closing remarks, Jesus Escandel, member of the Central Organizations of Cuban Trade Unions Executive Secretariat, noted that the meeting had taken place at a time when the workers and their organizations, particularly in the capitalist world and in underdeveloped countries, are confronting serious and difficult problems. Escandel added that such problems derive from the profound economic crisis troubling the capitalist system, the repercussions of which are catastrophic in the countries of the so-called Third World.

Participating in the meeting were delegations from Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, Urugua, Nicaragua, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

HAVANA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

FL022010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Alberto Gutierrez "Political Information" report from Guines]

[Text] A branch of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association for Havana Province was established last night in Guines as a demonstration of the deep brotherhood that unites the homelands of Lenin and Marti.

The ceremony held in Guines was attented by Central Committee members Luis Alvarez de la Nuez and Zoilo Marinello, first secretary of the party in Havana and president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association respectively, and Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba.

The Board of Directors is presided over by Ramon Castro Ruz, member of the Provincial Committee of the party, national labor hero and director of the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm. Two first vice presidents and 15 members make up the rest of the board.

Luis Alvarez de la Nuez summarized the event by emphasizing the importance of the first socialist state in the world, which demonstrates the vigor of the great October ideas and the victory of invincible doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

After speaking about the international situation, which has been aggravated by the aggressive militaristic policy of the United States, he said that no country is more intersted in peace than the Soviet Union.

Igor Yevgen Yevich Klochkov, secretary of the party committee in the Moscow region and head of the delegation invited to the ceremonies for the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR, spoke for the Soviet side. The leader from Moscow transmitted a greeting from the Soviet workers to our people and then recalled the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union has been, is and will always be solidarity with socialist Cuba.

ARMANDO ACOSTA TALKS WITH USSR'S KATUSHEV 3 NOV

FL030015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Katushev and Armando Acosta Cordero, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], today held talks in Havana on the occasion of the 65th October Revolution anniversary and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

During the meeting, held at the CDR main offices, Armando Acosta and Konstantin Katushev noted the strength of the Cuban-Soviet friendship.

ARMANDO HART WELCOMES FINLAND'S CULTURE MINISTER

FL021315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Armando Hart, minister of culture, last night welcomed Kaarina Suonio, Finland's minister of culture [title as heard], at the capital's airport. On the first day of her visit to Cuba, she toured several cultural institutions, including the Jose Marti National Library, the National Theater and the Plaza Municipality Cultural House.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. REACTION TO FMLN-FDR PROPOSAL

PA021705 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Once again, the U.S. imperialists and the genocidal Salvadoran forces have revealed themselves as enemies of the people by rejecting the new peace proposal made by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. With their usual prepotence and disregard for the peoples' rights, spokesmen of the Washington government and leaders of the genocidal Salvadoran regime promptly rejected the offer for a dialogue recently made by the revolutionaries of that Central American nation in new efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

The president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly and leader of one of the most reactionary sectors of that country, Roberto d'Aubuisson, flatly turned down the peace proposal, described the Salvadoran revolutionaries as criminals and affirmed that he would not permit dialogue or negotiations of any type with the forces opposed to the regime.

Meanwhile, in Washington, government spokesman John Hughes told reporters that the negotiations in El Salvador should be restricted to the opposition parties permitted to participate in the electoral process proposed by the Salvadoran regime, leaving out the revolutionary organizations. The U.S. Government spokesman reiterated the usual pretext that the Salvadoran revolutionaries are being assisted from abroad, and he accused them of being responsible for the current violence in that Central American country.

In the meantime, Christian Democratic leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, who during his administration as president of El Salvador promoted the genocide in that country, rejected any possible dialogue for peace as long as the revolutionaries do not turn over their arms. In other words, Duarte proposes that the people stop defending themselves against the brutal repression they are experiencing.

The U.S. Government, the genocidal Salvadoran regime and other reactionary forces of that Central American country are the only ones who oppose the holding of talks that could lead to a peaceful solution to the conflict in El Salvador. Such a criminal and irresponsible attitude increases the existing menace to peace in the region and the whole world.

Noted international figures and organizations have voiced their concern over the critical situation in Central America and have proposed peace solutions or supported the dialogue offers made by the Salvadoran revolutionaries. All nations of the world support the legitimate right of the Salvadoran people to struggle with every available means to rid themselves of exploitation and oppression. In the United States itself there are ever-growing forces opposed to U.S. aid for the Salvadoran genocidal regime and to the threat of U.S. intervention in Central America. These forces support the proposals for serious talks that will lead to a political solution to the conflict.

The answer of the U.S. imperialists, who are mainly responsible for the conflict, and of the leaders of the genocidal regime is to insult the people, to scorn international public opinion, and to increase repression. History clearly shows that counterrevolutionary violence provokes an ever-stronger and more heroic response from the peoples. El Salvador is no exception, and its struggle increases in the same measure by which the imperialists and the genocidal forces increase their repression.

The Salvadoran people want to live in peace and prefer to win that right through peaceful means. However, they have proved their determination to make whatever sacrifices necessary to earn the right to determine their own destiny.

TELEVISION COMMENTATORS ON SCHLESINGER INTERVIEW

FL021746 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Commentary by Fernandez Vilela from "Revista de la Manana" and Javier Rodriguez from PRENSA LATINA]

[Excerpts] [Vilela] This past 22 October marked the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the October crisis, a heroic period in which our courageous and determined people faced the U.S. nuclear menace during a crisis that brought the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust due to the arrogance of the Yankee imperialists.

On this 22 October U.S. television broadcast an interview with Arthur Schlesinger, who at that time was special adviser to President John F. Kennedy, in which he shamelessly told two lies. One was to say that the Kennedy administration was never committed to an invasion of Cuba. The second was that the United States caused the so-called missile crisis in coordination with its European allies. In both cases the old Harvard professor, in spite of his manifestations of honesty and to a certain extent a liberal, as he sometimes describes himself, deliberately lied.

Javier, I believe we should say that the October crisis was imposed on Cuba and the world against the wishes of the U.S. people themselves. It is sufficient to review the newspapers of that period to confirm that only 2 weeks before Kennedy established the naval blockade of Cuba, several public opinion polls showed that the majority of the U.S. people were opposed to a war with Cuba.

[Rodriguez] Let us analyze Schlesinger's television interview in the United States. I believe the debate over this interview and his attempt to distort the historic truth of the October crisis is further proof that sordid interests that are opposed to peace in the world continue to operate in the United States. Now, 20 years after that crisis, which as you said took the world to the brink of a conflagration due to the warmongering and aggressive policy of the U.S. Government, an effort is being made to falsify history for the benefit of those who are still advocating aggression against Cuba.

It will be recalled that in October 1962 the U.S. Government aggressively and overbearingly imposed a naval blockade of Cuba in an effort to dictate to Cuba the rules under which it would be allowed to arm and defend itself, precisely from the attacks that the United States threatened to carry out and had already carried at Giron Beach.

As everyone knows, Cuba had sovereignly decided, with the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet Union, to install defensive nuclear weapons in our territory. It was on the basis of this situation that the United States decided to establish a naval blockade, which ended when it was obliged to accept the conditions imposed by the Soviet Union to remove those weapons. That is, it agreed not to invade Cuba and not to initiate armed action against our country.

One has to wonder now what the reasons are, after 20 years, for Mr Schlesinger to let himself be used in such a clumsy maneuver and to lie about what happened at that time. It should be noted that Schlesinger was a personal adviser to President John Kennedy and had full knowledge of the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States. He not only knew of the agreement but subsequently wrote about it in a book.

Why does this happen? Why is an effort being made to alter the truth 20 years after the facts, which are known to everyone, to try to show that the United States did not agree to invade Cuba?

[Vilela] What you have said is true and it appears that, without trying to reach any conclusions, the old professor's statements may have been inspired or perhaps sponsored by individuals who are very close to Reagan and persist in their anti-Cuban campaign and who believe in or want to prepare the field for an aggression against Cuba, which has always been part of the dreams of the principal representatives of the Reagan administration.

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PLEDGES AID TO REGION

FL012139 Bridgetown CANA in English 1821 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 1, CANA -- Mexico's ambassador-designate to Barbados and four other regional countries, Antonio C. Villalva Acevedo, has said his country is willing to assist Caribbean countries under any economic initiative except that presently being offered by the United States, which excludes Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua.

According to press reports here, Mr. Acevedo said that despite Mexico's economic problems it was still willing to assist the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) in the region.

He said Mexico found that the intention of the U.S.-sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) -- a multi-million dollar trade, aid and investment package -- was not consistent with its thinking towards the region in that the initiative was discriminating against certain countries such as Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua. "Mexico thinks that if they discriminate, they will establish barriers in the region and we would not like to see that happen, especially since we are talking of developing the Caribbean," he said.

Mr Acevedo is also accredited to Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Guyana and Suriname, and is based in Port-of-Spain.

While noting that his country was interested in developing links with the Caribbean, the diplomat spoke of promoting exchanges in the fields of agriculture, tourism, science, and technology. He pointed out, however, that much of the assistance earmarked for the region would depend on the final form the CBI takes. "Mexico is at the moment awaiting to see what will happen to the CBI," he said, "but whatever happens, my country will provide some form of assistance to Barbados and regional islands, because we are committed to the development of the area."

Mr Acevedo said that the form and quantity of assistance would also depend on Mexico's economic performance over the next few months, since oil, its chief money-earner, was now fetching low prices on the world market and from the United States, which buys 65 per cent of Mexico's crude.

Mexico is now facing its worst financial crisis in 50 years because of low oil prices and low productivity. Oil production has fallen from 2.5 million barrels a day to 1.5 million this year.

The diplomat felt that early in the new year there would be more positive signs for two-way trade between Mexico and Barbados. He said he would like to seek, as soon as possible, a trade mission comprising officials from fisheries, agriculture and tourism, mounted from this country to Mexico to investigate the possibilities there.

BARBADOS

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MORE SAY IN U.S. AREA POLICY

FL291545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Policies in the Caribbean"]

[Text] Today is the second and final day of a two-day session being held at Sam Lord's Castle, to discuss American foreign and economic policy and the effect it is having on the Caribbean region. The session is being held behind closed doors and involves inputs from academicians, diplomats and businessmen.

One of the main reasons why the conference is being held behind closed doors is that it i hoped that in such privacy the participants will be encouraged to be outspoken and hold nothing back. It is hoped that in such frank discussion a better picture will emerge of how political and economic trends in the United States are affecting the Caribbean and ho certain economic and political trends in the region relate to the United States. It is to be hoped that out of such frank discussion some ideas will filter back to Washington and possibly influence some of the policies emanating from there. But even without any prior knowledge of what will come up at the private sessions at Sam Lord's, the signs are clear that the prevailing economic conditions in the United States are sending uncomforta ripples through the economies of most Caribbean countries. This is particularly so where these economies are tied to the U.S. dollar.

The stringent economic domestic policy of the Reagan administration is not only making it tough for Americans but also for those who rely heavily on American business, either actu or related, to earn vital foreign exchange. It is true that some hope is held out by the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) proposed by and heavily financially inspired by the Reagan administration.

At the same time there are still many factors that have to fall into place before the CBI comes into its own. The anxiety is that while the grass is growing the horse is still starving. Added to this, the CBI does not disburse itself in a manner that is satisfacto to all. Some are clearly more favoured than the others and while it is suggested that any differences might well be mollified by bi-lateral agreements that aspect remains too speculative for many. For her part, the United States policy as it is mirrored by the Reagan administration, reflects without doubt that friendship of the United States is of vital importance if any country in the region hopes to share United States assistance. But this creates additional problems in that not all friends are treated in the same way. There are, for example, clear signs that Jamaica is slated for a lot more U.S. bi-lateral aid than most other territories in the region. The United States could well have grounds for pursuing such a policy in the light of known political developments in Jamaica. But it does not lessen the disappointment some of the other territories have been voicing.

Added to this, there is a school of thought that bi-lateral arrangements have to be watch if they are not to be interpreted as encouraging neo-colonialism. The fear remains that he who pays the piper calls the tune. Notwithstanding this, the heavy dependence many of the countries in the Caribbean have on the United States places them in awkward situation even when the United States does not set out directly to call any tune. As mentioned earlier, the present money situation in the United States is an example of this. The tight money problem in the United States is making itself felt almost throughout the worl and the Caribbean region is no exception.

Against such an economic background with thoughts of political ideology and its influence never far away, the participants at the Sam Lord's sessions must have much to chew on. But what is more important is that after all the deliberation the session is not regarded by those who could possibly learn from it in a positive way, as just another "think tank" with the ideas filed away and forgotten.

OPPOSITION QUESTIONS HANDLING OF SECURITY TREATY

FL012113 Bridgetown CANA in English 1905 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct. 31, CANA -- The official opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) here today decried the manner in which Barbados had gone about participating with four other Caribbean territories in a just launched joint security system.

DLP president Brandford Taitt said while his party was not opposed in principle to regional states cooperating in any venture, matters of such importance as the security system should be explained to the public before any deal is signed.

Prime Minister Tom Adams joined his Dominica and St Vincent counterparts and a top government official from Antigua-Barbuda in Dominica on Friday for the signing of a "memorandum of understanding" to launch the system. Saint Lucia is also to participate in the new system.

"...In all of these matters where decisions are being made on behalf of the people, there is certainly an element of the matter that would submit to candour," Mr Taitt remarked.

The opposition parliamentarian said he had questioned government on several occasions in and out of parliament on Barbados' involvement in the security scheme, but he had never received a clear "unambiguous statement" on the matter.

The security arrangement provides for the countries involved to aid each other when there is a threat to national security, natural and other disasters, search and rescue operations, and maritime policing duties.

A joint coast guard service is to form the backbone of the system. Barbados and St Vincent already have coast guard services, while the other states are planning to get theirs off the ground shortly.

The DLP president declared that Barbados had entered the arrangement "through the back door". However, he said he could not comment on the treaty itself as he had not seen details of the "memorandum of understanding."

The security system also enables the five countries to cooperate in areas such as immigration control, prevention of smuggling, and customs and excise control. The treaty covers planning and operations, command and discipline, jurisdiction and claims and, in addition, has laid down the arrangements for joint training, joint procurement, maintenance of coast guard vessels and for financial cost-sharing between the five Eastern Caribbean states.

GRENADA

MAURICE BISHOP RETURNS FROM SURINAME VISIT

FL021530 Bridgetown CANA in English 1436 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Nov 2, CANA -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop returned to Grenada yesterday at the end of his first official visit to Suriname.

The state-owned Radio Free Grenada (RFG) today quoted Mr Bishop as saying that the experience of the Grenada delegation had given rise to confidence that the Surinamese revolution would continue to march forward. The radio said the prime minister's comments were made at a departure function before he left Suriname.

Mr Bishop is reported as having said that Grenada would always be a true friend of Suriname: He said the four-day visit had resulted in a deeper understanding of the outstanding qualities of Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse, the leader of the military and other members of the People's Committee. Grenada's delegation included Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Minister of Construction General Hudson Austin.

4 SENTENCED IN 1980 ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

PA020050 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] St Georges, I Nov (AFP) -- Four persons accused of terrorism were sentenced to death today by a special tribunal in Grenada for their participation in a foiled political attack that, nonetheless, claimed three lives in this capital.

Brothers Russel and Kenneth Budhlall; Lane Phillip and Grace Augustine were accused of conspiracy under an antiterrorist law and were found guilty of making and throwing a Molotov cocktail in an assassination attempt on Grenadian Prime Minsiter Maurice Bishop during a political rally held in the slums of this capital on 19 June 1980.

Bishop escaped the attack unscathed, but three young girls who attended the event were killed by the explosion.

The trial began under the special tribunal on 18 October.

JAMAICA

PNP CHARGES JLP INEPT, CALLS FOR DISMISSALS

FL022116 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 2, CANA -- Jamaica's official opposition has branded the two-year-old Edward Seaga government as inept and corrupt and has called for the dismissal of three cabinet ministers. The People's National Party (PNP) identified them as Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick, Minister of Industry and Commerce Douglas Vaz and Labour Minister J.A.G. Smith whose ministries' operations have been criticised the most publicly.

The call by opposition PNP through its general secretary, D.K. Duncan, last night appeared to be aimed at weakening the impact of a major parliamentary speech expected tonight by Prime Minister Edward Seaga on government's second year in office. Dr Duncan told reporters: "The government of Edward Seaga is guilty of the greatest ineptitude, mismanagement and fostering corruption."

Mr Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won the government in general elections on October 30, 1980, and has put off for a week a major celebration that was planned for last weekend to celebrate the second anniversary of its victory until after Mr Seaga's parliamentary address.

Said Dr Duncan: "We reiterate...that ultimately it is the removal of the Seaga government that will have to pave the way for the working out of problems of the Jamaica people on the basis of self-reliance and national sovereignty."

Dr Duncan said that almost every sector of the economy was in trouble, and that government's timetable for economic recovery was way off schedule. Output for export agriculture was lower than when the PNP left office, he noted. Even some local capitalists are recognising that government policy is not a policy for the whole country, not even a policy for Jamaican manufacturers, but policy for the biggest of the big local capitalists and foreign multinationals," the PNP general secretary said.

He said too that the decline in bauxite production could not be blamed only on the downturn in demand for alumnimum, but also on the administration's policies.

He noted that the PNP had started diversifying the sale of bauxite alumina, to lessen the dependence only on Western markets and the transnational system.

Dr Duncan continued: "But rather than seeking to build on those initiatives, especially the opening of the Soviet Union, the fastest growing market in the world, the government proceeded to denounce that country of 'ripping off' Jamaica, only to send secret missions later to try to mend the broken links.

"The prime minister's opportunism is therefore partly to blame for the condition of the Jamaican bauxite industry today," Dr Duncan added.

In terms of employment, Dr Duncan claimed that 15,000 unionised workers had lost their jobs since October 1980, while the Jamaica National Investment Promotion (JNIP), set up by the administration to generate investment, had been able to produce 3,000 new ones.

The PNP general secretary also hit out at the level of government borrowing.

He noted that in 1981 Jamica had borrowed more than 510 million dollars (U.S.) and that a further 630 million dollars was being borrowed this year.

"By 1985 the country will owe 3.3 billion dollars (U.S.) to foreigners," he said.

Jamaica's external debt was approximately 2,281 billion dollars (one Jca dollar; 56 cents U.S.) at the end of August (nearly 1.3 billion U.S.).

"Every day we are borrowing 1.5 million dollars (U.S.). Since the people are not benefitting and production is stagnating we are asking where is the money going?" Dr Duncan said.

He added: "The government has engaged in a lying orgy of statistical manipulation and public relations gimmickry in order to obscure the reality of what the vast majority of Jamaicans are actually feeling and seeing around them and to support empty boasts about the 'recovery' situation and return of 'confidence' abroad."

PASSAGE OF IMMUNITIES BILL SPARKS OPPOSITION

FL291619 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The senate yesterday approved an act providing for the granting of certain immunities and privileges by the minister of foreign affairs to persons and institutions rendering technical assistance to Jamaica.

Opposition's objection to the bill stemmed from clause 3 of the bill which states:

"The expert or representative, as the case may be, shall be entitled to (A) immunity from suit and legal process in respect of words spoken or written and acts done by him in the performance of his mission; (B) immunity from personal arrest or detention in respect of acts done by him in the performance of official duties and (C) immunity from seizure of his personal baggage."

Senator Carl Rattray said that the opposition's objective was not a "piece-meal objection" but a fundamental objection to a bill which give immunity and privileges "akin to members of the diplomatic corps, particularly with the part dealing with the judicial process of the country."

"The law is being passed because the country or countries which are pressing for it are nervous and uncertain about the integrity of our legal process. It is no answer to say that in some years time they will start to feel that our country has integrity. They have the experience of Jamaica for over 21 years and specifically as it relates foreign experts.

"All this bill is, is a genuflecting of Jamaica, prostrating ourselves on our knees, rubbing our nose in the dust, because we ourselves do not believe in our integrity and dignity." Senator Rattray said.

Whereas the opposition had no objection of the section dealing with custom's duties and certain privileges in respect of the person's motor car, among other things, the granting of immunity from the process of the law went beyond what was required, thereby creating a set of privileged people in Jamaica.

The most offensive clause was Clause 3 which called for immunity from suit and legal process in respect of words spoken or written, and acts done by the representative in the performance of his mission; immunity from personal arrest or detention in respect of acts by him in the performance of his official duties; and immunity from seizure of his personal baggage.

Senator Hugh Small moved a motion calling for the deletion of this clause. The motion was defeated on a division of seven for the motion and nine against.

STRIKING WORKERS CALL FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL021800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 2 CANA -- Banks, petrol stations and department stores closed and some bus drivers were off the job, as trade unionists stepped up efforts today to force the military-backed government to resign and call general elections. But the total shutdown of Suriname, which 36 small trade union had threatened failed to materialise this morning, with the air and sea ports and government offices remaining open and the electricity, water and telecommunications services still functioning.

State-paid information specialists said all of the commercial banks, most of the petrol stations, several department stores in Paramaribo, the capital, and restaurants were closed. With several bus drivers off the jobs the transportation service was functioning at below normal levels.

Unions belonging to the Moederbond, or "Mother Union", ordered industrial action from last week, complaining that the elections were long overdue.

Elections were postponed from March 27, 1980, shortly after the military staged a coup in this Dutch-speaking South American state. Army strongman, Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse, has told union leaders that the government would not be rushed into holding them.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Henry Neyhorst and the minister of internal affairs and justice, Frank Leeflang, had discussions with four big non-Moederbond trade unions which have supported the calls for general elections shortly. The four are the Federation of Poor Farmers, the Central Government Officers Organisation, the Progressive Workers Organisation, and C-47.

Reacting to the union's suggestion that the Moederbond be represented at the disccusions, the prime minister said the precondition for discussions with the grouping headed by Cyril Daal was an end to the strike. There has been no reaction from the Mother Union.

Yesterday trade unionists tried to whip up support for what Mr Daal had said would be a nation-wide strike. In the midst of the campaign, the government ordered the closure of a privately-owned radio station - Radika -- which broadcasts mainly Hindu programmes. The government said the station had carried inaccurate reports about the role the Farmer's Union was playing in the strike and had refused to carry a clear-the-air statement from a senior offical of the union.

GRENADA'S BISHOP HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

FL022041 Bridgetown CANA in English 1831 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 2 CANA -- Grenada has said that certain elements would like to use next month's summit of Caribbean leaders to isolate St Georges but warned that these efforts would fail.

Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told reporters in Paramaribo that the November 16 to 18 summit in Jamaica, the first since 1975, should be used to focus on the region's economic problems. The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA), reporting on a news conference during Bishop's official visit, said the Grenadian leader urged that the summit be used as an opportunity for the Caricom leaders to try to creatively find ways of improving the quality of life and easing the suffering and poverty of Caribbean people.

Mr Bishop was quoted as saying that there were elements who would like to use the summit for disruptive purposes, "elements who would like to use the summit to try to achieve the isolation of Grenada." But the Grenadian prime minister said these efforts were bound to fail because it was impossible to isolate Grenada from the rest of the Caribbean. Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and other regional political analysts have suggested that a proposal by Barbados, with support from Jamaica, that the treaty establishing Caricom be amended to make the holding of elections a pre-condition to Caricom membership, appears to be a move to "get Grenada."

On the question of press freedom in Grenada, he said the media operated along democratic lines to make sure that the workers were fully participating in the running of the particular area in which they work. He said that the media, at this time in the history of the revolution, "sees as its responsibility the job of protecting in a positive way what is happening in the country.

"They do not see themselves as antagonists, but as people who have a patriotic duty and responsibility to help to ensure that the revolutionary process is advanced," he added. Mr Bishop continued: "They do not engage in negative, destructive criticism, but only in constructive criticism. They do not engage in counter-revolutionary journalism."

He said that Grenada could not afford the luxury of destructive counter-revolutionary journalism at this time in the development of the young revolutionary process. The news media in Grenada is state-controlled. The Bishop government closed down the independent newspaper it found when it took power and has banned the publication of any new ones.

Mr Bishop said that, in Grenada, the concept of one man owning the press was totally rejected, "because one man cannot speak for the broad masses of the people." "Grenada rejects one-man ownership of the press which is an area of commercial economic activity," he said, adding that the country would not allow one person to print what he wants and call it freedom of the press.

He said Grenada's experience with the traditional type of commercial newspaper had been a negative one. These papers were reprinting negative articles from the international media with false stories about Grenada, claiming the country had missiles and naval bases. Grenada, Mr Bishop said, was a small country and nothing could happen without the population knowing.

Mr Bishop said his country did not believe it was correct for a minority to peddle its own "reactionary vested-interest points of views" and pretend to speak out for the majority. He said that to Grenada "this is not freedom of the press. It is prostitution of the press."

Mr Bishop said that since the revolution the Government of Grenada had been restoring all the rights which had been taken away from the people (by the previous administration).

GUYANA

BURHAM: NO ROOM FOR SUBVERSION IN NATION

PA010036 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 82

[From the Caribbean news bulletin]

[Text] Georgetown [no dateline] -- In Guyana there is no room for subversion, President Forbes Burnham remarked today in a veiled response to former Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan, leader of the opposition communist pro-Soviet People's Progressive Party (PPP).

Jagan recently declared in the Canadian city of Toronto that it was necessary "to oust Burnham from political power by any means, even by force if necessary."

Burnham delivered a speech before the conference of the Trade Union Congress which is controlled by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) which Burnham heads.

The Guyanese president reiterated in his speech that Guyana had been placed on "a war economy" to confront the crisis suffered by its leading export products, such as bauxite and sugar, which have been affected by important price drops on the international market.

BRIEFS

EEC AID -- Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 29, CANA -- The EEC has given Guyana a grant of 4.45 million dollars (one Guy dollar: 33 cents U.S.) to rehabilitate the central Georgetown sewerage system. The total project cost is estimated at 7.8 million dollars and will be shared by the Guyana Water Authority (Guywa) and the EEC. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1453 GMT 29 Oct 82 FL]

PERU

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TERRY CANCELS U.S. VISIT

PY030145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Because of unexpected circumstances, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde has decided not to make his official visit to the United States which had been scheduled for 9 November, it was officially announced here tonight.

PRC SENDS HEAVY EQUIPMENT FOR POWERPLANTS

PY021758 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 24 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] Heavy equipment from the PRC to build minipowerplants has arrived at the port of Callao and will soon be taken to rural sites in order to finish projects which the PRC is building after winning a tender.

The latest shipment is made up of 165 packages weighing a total of 213 tons. This equipment will help put into operation 14 minipowerplants in various rural locations throughout the country, thus launching a far-reaching power supply project to which the government has given top priority.

The towns that will benefit are: Chiquibambilla (Apurimac Department), Huanca (Arequipa Department), Quincemil (Cusco Department), Pomacocha (Huancavelica Department), Namora (Cajamarca Department), Santo Domingo de Nava (Lima Department), Caraveli (Arequipa Department), Hongos and Ravira Paraos (Lima Department), Tantamayo (Huanuco Department), San Marcos (Ancash Department), Incuyo, Huancasancos and Aucara Cabana (Ayacucho Department).

This is the first large financial operation between Electroperu and the PRC through the China national corporation which won the international tender.

URUGUAY

GENERAL RAPELA REAFFIRMS BANS ON MARXIST PARTIES

PY021611 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 1 NOv (LATIN-REUTER) -- Gen Julio C. Rapela, chairman of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (Comaspo), has said that the Marxist parties will remain proscribed from the nation's political activities because Uruguay "cannot afford to put into the apple a worm that will eventually destroy it."

This was Rapela's answer to questions related to the possible effects of blank votes by persons whose parties are not allowed to participate in the internal elections set for 28 November.

The armed forces have resolved that on 28 November three traditional parties: the Blanco, the Colorado and the Civic Union -- a pro-Catholic group with a small constituency -- will elect members for their national and departmental conventions.

These national conventions will later elect the executive boards of the three parties, and these executive boards will hold the dialogue with the military men through a procedure yet to be established in order to draw up a new constitution. The current constitution was issued in 1967.

Rapela spoke about those who will not vote or will cast blank votes because the government is only giving three options for 28 November. Why should we appoint Marxist or Communist authorities since they are merely Moscow figureheads?" the Comaspo chairman said in the course of a radio interview broadcast today.

Among other things, General Rapela reasserted that the armed forces will not allow the return to the political habits prevalent prior to 1973. He said: We continue to be in favor of democracy, but not of the excessively liberal democracy of the past since it gave rise to disorder and disruption of national peace and tranquility.

He added that one of the means to preclude these distortions will be the inclusion of the National Security Council [Cosena] in the institutional government framework. This is something that we are not prepared to give up, he stressed.

VENEZUELA

HERRERA ON PROPOSED NICARAGUA-HONDURAS SUMMIT

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[Text] Caracas, 1 Nov (EFE) -- The Venezuelan president expressed his hope today that the Nicaraguan-Honduran summit proposed by Mexico and Venezuela in their joint initiatives for peace in Central America can be held this month.

During a press conference at the government palace, President Luis Herrera Campins noted that he was unable to attend the inauguration of new Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo because he was hoping that the presidential summit could be held around that time.

"Regrettably," he added, "we have not been able as yet to reach an agreement on the date of the meeting, but I trust that it is understood that, although the Central American situation must be resolved as a whole, we have to make a start somewhere."

"In any event," Herrera Campins stated, "I trust that we can really do something and I hope that it will be in November, because by December there will be a new administration in Mexico and, although the Mexican position has been discussed with the president-elect, we would have to start all over again to arrange for the proposed meeting."